

B

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX

Medico - Chirurgical Society.

EXTRACT

FROM THE

REGULATIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

5. All books shall be returned half-yearly on January 1 and July 1 that they may be inspected by the Committee.

6. Any member having had a book out in his name for a fortnight detaining it after it has been applied for by the Honorary Secretaries shall be fined sixpence per day for each volume so detained.

7. Each member shall be held accountable for and shall make good any injury to or loss of any volume or series of volumes belonging to the Society while in his possession.

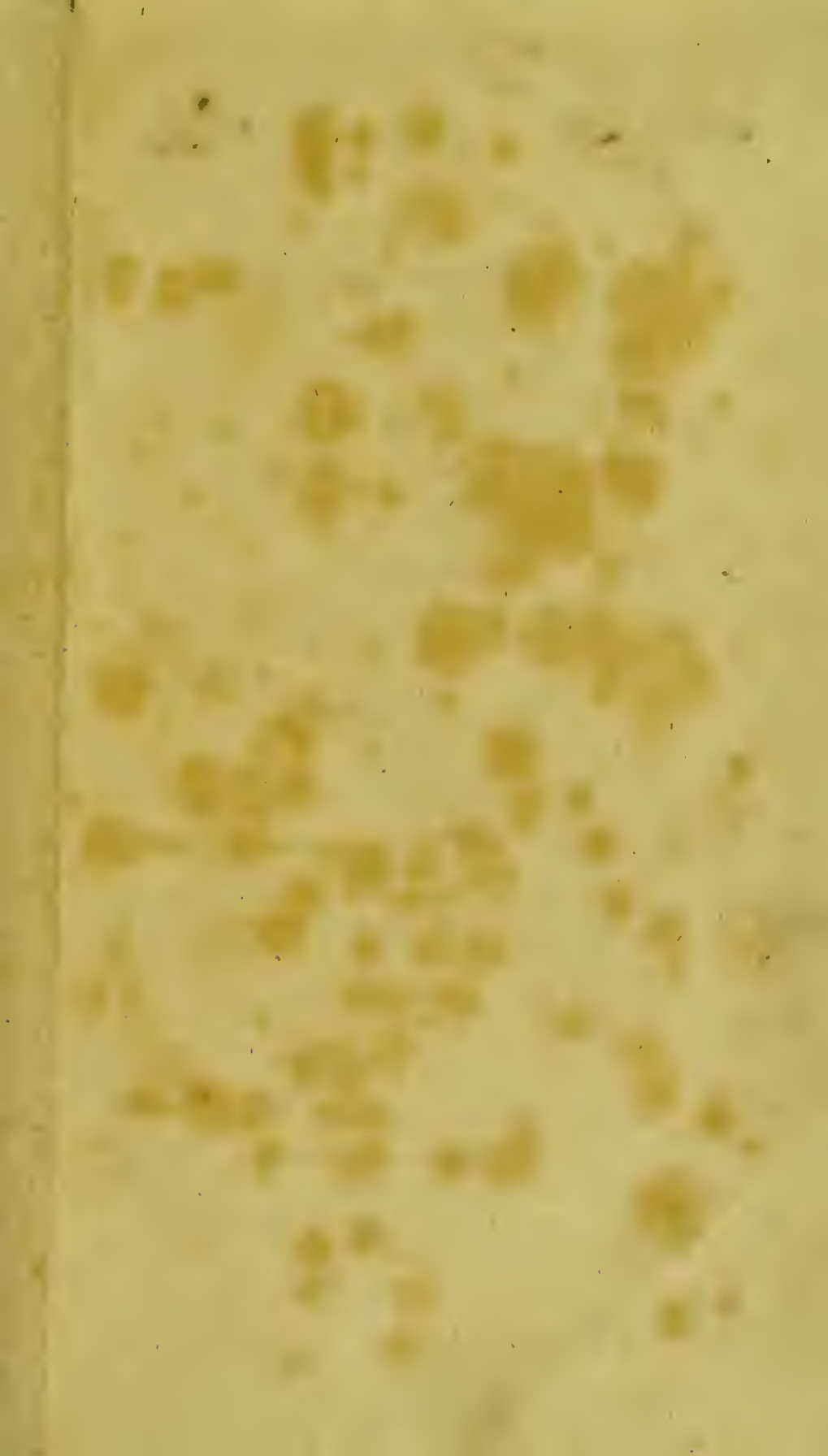
8. Any member who may notice an imperfection of any volume belonging to the Society is requested to make the same known to the Librarian.

14882/B

F. xv. 6

19

B 25/







*See* CASES *Macnic M.D.*  
 OF  
 PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,  
 &c.  
 TREATED WITH  
 UVA URSI:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED  
 SOME PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

---

---

BY

ROBERT BOURNE, M. D.

ALDRICHIAN PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,  
 IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;  
 FELLOW OF THE LONDON COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS;  
 ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY;  
 AND LATE FELLOW OF WORCESTER COLLEGE.

---

---

OXFORD,

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS FOR THE AUTHOR;

Sold by W. HANWELL and J. PARKER, and J. COOKE:  
 And by F. C. and J. RIVINGTON, St. Paul's Churchyard,  
 J. MURRAY, Fleet Street, and R. FAULDER,  
 Bond Street, LONDON.

1805.

TO THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



ROUTED

TO THE  
PRESIDENT AND GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
*RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY,*  
THE FOLLOWING  
CASES AND OBSERVATIONS,  
FOUNDED ON A  
CASE  
WHICH OCCURRED  
IN THAT CHARITABLE INSTITUTION,  
ARE  
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED  
BY THE  
AUTHOR.



---

## P R E F A C E.

---

MY principal aim, in the ensuing pages, is to recommend the use of UVA URSI \* in the treatment of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. The subject, as will be seen, presented itself to my thoughts, some years ago; and, by forbearing to make any public communication of my sentiments upon it, till now, I may, in the opinion of some, have incurred the imputation of blamable remissness. For it may be said, and indeed with the appearance of justness, that a moderate portion of the time, which has elapsed since I began to attend

\* *Arbutus, Uva Ursi.* LIN. Sp. Pl.

to this subject, might have been sufficient for the satisfaction of my own mind concerning it; and that, if I had had reason for judging favourably of the efficacy of the medicine, my sentiments, on such a subject, ought, for the benefit of Society, to have been imparted without delay. Yet, I cannot accuse myself of having been wanting in diligence, as to the collection of the facts necessary for determining my judgment; and, with regard to the communication of my sentiments to the World, I have endeavoured, studiously, to steer the mid-way between cold caution and imprudent enterprise. But, in truth, the time which has elapsed has not been my own. Independently of the encroachments, made upon it by professional business of a general nature, more than one serious cause of lengthened interruption to the employment of it, on the above subject, in a manner at all likely to lead to conviction,



has arisen. In the year 1802, when I had just begun to dedicate the spare portions of my time to an ardent and assiduous investigation of the powers of *uva ursi*, in Consumption, I was attacked with a serious illness, which left me unable, for many months, to do more, than attend to the ordinary routine of professional business in the ordinary way. During the greater part of the year 1803, some circumstances of a nature peculiarly interesting to me, but of which it is neither necessary nor proper to enter into a particular explanation, by occupying more than my leisure hours, operated in a great degree to the same effect; and prevented me from making the progress, I otherwise should have made, in my inquiries. Thus it was in the last year, alone, that I could have proceeded in these inquiries with an attention sufficiently regular and minute, and have presented to the Public the facts which

occurred, and the inferences which were deduced, in a form at all likely to procure them a favourable reception. Still, however, the considerations just alleged do not excuse me, for having kept back my CASES and OBSERVATIONS half a year and upwards, since I gave notice that they would speedily be published. I am really concerned, that, in point of time, it has not been in my power strictly to fulfil an engagement, which I voluntarily imposed upon myself; and I can only offer the following statement, in justification of this part of my conduct. As I made no secret of my mode of employing the *uva ursi*, many Gentlemen, belonging to the Profession, understood what it was. From one of these Gentlemen, a Physician of eminence, I received an obliging letter, informing me, that in some trials he had given to this medicine, in Cases of Consumption which appeared fair ones for its exhibition, it did not seem

to him to be at all efficacious. This letter I received, when my Publication was in an advanced state in the press ; moreover, I received it under the circumstance of knowing, that the medicine, as having been furnished by myself, had been exhibited with all the advantages of genuineness and proper preparation ; so that, altogether, the information it brought me threw me into difficulties, as to my manner of proceeding. For although I was willing to imagine that I had expressed my sentiments with some reserve, yet I had expressed them with that degree of confidence, which my own Cases, unalloyed by discouraging reports from any other quarter, had inspired ; and whilst I hoped I might place some reliance on the accuracy of my own observation, I could not lightly regard the opinion of the Physician, to whom I have alluded. In this dilemma, I resolved upon withholding my Publication, till I should have arrived at

the result of a few further trials of the *uva-urſi*; in order that I might avail myself of an Appendix, wherein I could, if it appeared necessary, modify those sentiments, which I had delivered in the body of the Work. On this ground, I trust that my conduct will seem justified; that it will even be considered as implying a proper respect for the opinion of the Public: for, had I not held the opinion of the Public, as to the main object which I had in view, in high estimation, I might have been disposed to act with a more adventurous precipitancy.

According to my judgment, the result of these further trials tended to confirm what I had before advanced; and I have not so far distrusted myself, as to have been induced to modify my former sentiments. I regret, nevertheless, that the sentiments of a Physician of talents, of one who may be less prejudiced because he is less interested, are different. I do



not pretend to absolute infallibility on this head ; and I am aware how liable a person is to overrate those powers of a remedy, of which he has been the first to form an idea, and which, if they are hereafter found to exist in reality, are likely to add something to his professional credit and character.

Under all the impressions which I feel, I cannot send forth the following Cases and Observations, without strongly commending them to the candour and the indulgence of the World. If it should seem that I have been too hasty in my conclusions ; if it should be ultimately proved that they rest not on any solid foundation ; yet, notwithstanding this disappointment, the World will, I hope, be inclined to admit an excuse for my mistake, and to allow that it may fairly be attributed to the many and the great difficulties, which oppose themselves to our

endeavours to ascertain the virtues of medicines ;—difficulties, which are in fact so many and so great, that a complete History of the Practice of Physic would be, in some measure, a History of mistakes of a similar kind. If, on the contrary, my conclusions should seem to have been fairly drawn ; if they should be verified by more extended and more unbiassed experience ; under this desirable issue, I hope it will be granted, without hesitation, that they involve a discovery, which deserves to be fostered and promoted ; one which promises to lay the foundation of such an improvement in the method of treating a most destructive malady, as may, by checking its ravages, be extensively beneficial to Society at large. For who does not know, that, to the Inhabitants of the northern parts of civilized Europe, Pulmonary Consumption has, at all times, been one of the most severe scourges ? In the study, as well as in the



sick-room, this disease, on account of its frequency and its fatality, has occupied much of the attention of Physicians ; and many of the most eminent have communicated the result of their experience, and of their reflexions, to the Public : but we have to lament, that, on no subject, have medical skill, ingenuity, and learning, been employed with effects more disproportionate. Consumption commits its ravages still, and, I believe, to the same degree as heretofore.

Whatever may be finally established concerning the antiphthifical powers of *uva ursi*, I cannot, from cautious motives, so far stifle my opinion on this head as not to assert, that, in the present state of my experience, I consider them as forming a truly important subject for investigation. Entertaining this opinion, I should be glad if it were in my power to remove all the objections, to such investigation,

which are likely to present themselves to medical Practitioners. I fear that the want of success, which has attended all the methods of cure in Consumption, that have hitherto been proposed, may, of itself, form a great objection ; especially, as some of these methods have been proposed by Physicians of the most acknowledged eminence. At first view, Practitioners may imagine, that, if nothing effectual has been done, in the cure of Consumption, by all the great ability which has hitherto been directed towards this object, they have not much to anticipate from my efforts. Many among them may, with regard to this very object, have experienced that mortification which is always felt, when the sanguine indulgence of hope terminates in complete disappointment ; and, after having returned to their former palliative methods, may choose to continue to pursue them, reconciling themselves to the ul-

timately fatal event, rather than, on my authority, to expose themselves to the risk of experiencing that mortification anew. Such conduct appears natural enough; nevertheless, the most correct notion of this matter would, assuredly, be formed, by considering, that Medicine partakes of the nature of an Art, perhaps more than of the nature of a Science; and that, in Arts, the greatest improvements are not always derived from the most consummate ability. By viewing an old fact in a new light, or a new fact in its proper light, or by drawing a new analogical inference, and by patiently prosecuting the experiments which the fresh idea suggests, a person of common understanding may contribute more to the advancement of his Art, than others of the most splendid genius, who may not have been equally fortunate in the observation of the moment. As a confirmation of this sentiment, I may remark of

the Art of Medicine in particular, that it is supposed to have derived several of its improvements even from those times or countries, in which civilization had made but little progress. Consistently with these observations, it must be allowed, that the exalted talents of men who have shone, or who still shine, in the Profession, have not barred the road to improvements, in the manner of treating Consumption, against those whose general pretensions are inferior : and, however fruitless may have been the curative attempts hitherto made, in this disease, by those who were judged most capable of such undertakings, the enlightened Practitioner will see the propriety of giving a trial to any new medicine, when it appears that the medicine can be administered with safety, and when the trial promises to be something more than a mere casual and precarious experiment. For no one, I trust, will maintain that the time is ar-



rived, when we ought to look upon Consumption, as being, like some of the poisonous preparations we read of, irresistibly certain, though slow, in its fatal tendency; to abandon the hope of cure, and to aim at nothing further than the palliation of its symptoms.

Concerning the safety of the medicinal use of *uva ursi*, simply considered, I would observe, that calculous Patients have formerly taken this drug, in much larger doses than I advise, to the advantage not only of their local complaints, but also of their general health. Concerning the safety of its use, considered with reference to Consumption, it may, I know, be advanced, that Consumption is attended with an inflammatory diathesis, from which calculous complaints are free; and that the leading property of *uva ursi*, its astringency, does actually seem to indicate, that it is a medicine not suited to a disorder in which the inflammatory dia-

thesis prevails. But, the inflammatory diathesis, in consumptive Cases, is not, it should be remembered, purely such; it is of a hectic nature, depending on a specific local disease; and the trial of *bark* and *iron*, in these Cases, has been sometimes approved:—approved, I conceive, from the consideration just noticed. Hence it should seem, that, as to safety, no valid objection offers itself, even *a priori*, to the trial of *uva ursi* in Cases of this kind: but, be this as it may, I can affirm, that, in a sufficiently extensive experience, I have never had reason for supposing, that the trial may not be made with the most perfect safety.

Whether the trial of *uva ursi*, in Consumption, promises to be something more than a mere casual and precarious experiment, is a question, which will be decided upon, according to the impression made by the consumptive Cases that follow. I will not endeavour to dispose the



Reader towards a favourable impression by stating any plausible theory; for I do not know that I could frame such theory: and, from what I have already said of *uva ursi* as a new medicine, it will be taken for granted, that I cannot dispose him towards a favourable impression by referring him to authorities, among medical writers either ancient or modern. “Tentamen vero in phthisi *purulenta*, ad quod invitare facile poterat usus in ulceribus renum, successu caruit \*”—is the only passage, with which my reading has furnished me, that alludes to the employment of this medicine, in consumptive Cases of any description. In those consumptive Cases wherein the disorder has not yet arrived at the purulent stage, which kind of Cases forms the more particular and immediate object of this Pub-

\* MURRAY'S Apparatus Medicaminum, vol. ii. p. 77. ed. alter. a L. C. ALTHOF, 1794.

lication, the medicine has not, as far as I know or believe, been employed before, in a single instance. All, therefore, which I can properly attempt with the above view, in this place, is, to assure the Reader that I have been a faithful reporter. I have put him in possession of the real occurrence, by which I was induced to employ *uva ursi* in the Cases I have detailed; and I have detailed the Cases with accuracy, so far as my ability enabled me. Whatever may occur in the practice of others, that which I have related did, according to the most correct observation I was capable of making, actually occur in mine.

The above remarks relate solely to the subject of Pulmonary Consumption: but all my Cases do not rank under that head; and I am encouraged to think that *uva ursi* may prove to be well suited to some other disorders, to which, as to Consumption, this medicine has not, unless I mis-

take, before been deemed applicable. Because, however, my principal aim in the ensuing pages is, as I have already said, to recommend the use of it in Consumption, I do not feel at liberty to detain the Reader, here, by any disquisition on the subject of these other disorders; especially, as I have subjoined to the Cases, that belong to them, all the observations, which they seemed particularly to require.

In another part of my Preface, I have commended myself to the candour and the indulgence of the World, with regard to the matter of this Production; and let me be understood, by way of conclusion, as commending myself to these qualities, with regard to its form. The form, in which it appears, is unworthy of the Seat from which it issues. I am not satisfied with it myself, and I ought to expect, that to others it will be still less satisfactory. Even, however, if I had had capacity, I

should have been unable, because I had not time, to clothe my thoughts, as I could have wished, in the elegance of academic attire. The hours, that a country Physician of moderate practice devotes to writing, must be stolen from those, which, in strict prudence, attention to health would demand, either for recreation or for sleep.

OXFORD,

*July 2, 1805.*

# CONTENTS.

---

## CHAP. I.

	Page
<i>Occurrence, which led to the Trial of Uva Urſi in Pulmonary Con- sumption</i> . . . . .	1

## CHAP. II.

<i>Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &amp;c. treated with Uva Urſi</i> ..	7
---	---

## CHAP. III.

<i>Arrangement of the foregoing Cases. —Observations on the Cases of apparently true Pulmonary Con- sumption, in which purulent ex- pectoration had not taken place</i>	90
---	----

## CHAP. IV.

<i>Observations on the Cases of appa- rently true Pulmonary Consump-</i>	
--	--



<i>tion, in which purulent expecto- ration had taken place . . . . .</i>	115
--	-----

## CHAP. V.

<i>Observations on the Cases of an affec- tion of the lungs, in which there was purulent expectoration, but which, nevertheless, were not Cases of true Pulmonary Con- sumption . . . . .</i>	139
---	-----

## CHAP. VI.

<i>Observations on the Cases of hectic, in which the lungs appeared either not to have been primarily af- fected, or not at all . . . . .</i>	162
---	-----

## CHAP. VII.

<i>Pharmaceutical and practical Obser- vations on Uva Ursi . . . . .</i>	182
--	-----

APPENDIX . . . . .	239
--------------------	-----



## CHAP. I.

*Occurrence, which led to the Trial of Uva Urvi  
in Pulmonary Consumption.*

IN the latter end of the year 1801, an elderly man was admitted, under my care, into the Radcliffe Infirmary, on account of a disease in the urinary organs. He had frequent calls to void urine; he voided it with pain; and it was mixed with a large quantity of muco-purulent matter. The part of the abdomen, just above the *ossa pubis*, was full, hard, tender when pressed, and constantly more or less uneasy. With the above set of symptoms were joined, heat of skin, quickness of pulse, want of appetite, loss of flesh and strength, and all the characteristic appearances of hectic fever.

The man had been ill about six months;

and I was apprehensive, that it would not be in my power at all to relieve his complaints. I ordered *natron præparatum*, and it was taken to a due extent, both as to dose and time, without any good effect. I then prescribed *uva ursi*, prompted by the instances, recorded by DE HAEN, of the efficacy of this plant in various diseases of the urinary system; yet I believe the authority of DE HAEN would not have induced me to prescribe, on this occasion, a medicine so much discarded, had I not been greatly at a loss how to act for the relief of my Patient. For, in a nephritic Case or two, I had employed this medicine before, but without advantage; or, to speak more expressly, without having been able to persuade those, who took it, to continue its use. It did not sit easy on the stomach. What I observed, in the Case or two, to which I have alluded, of the churlish effect of *uva ursi*, when given in any such dose as half a drachm, the dose directed by the celebrated German Physician, led me to give it, in the present, more sparingly, and, in imita-

tion of the formula which succeeded with Dr. FERRIAR in Cases of Diabetes\*, combined with *bark* and *opium*. I gave ten grains of *uva ursi*, rather more than that quantity of *bark*, and half a grain of *opium*, thrice in the day. The salutary tendency of this plan was soon evident, in the abatement of all the formidable symptoms; the plan was persevered in, about seven weeks, when the Patient was discharged, most remarkably improved in his general health, and very materially relieved with regard to the local affection. There was still, at times, a mixture of the muco-purulent matter with the urine; but the irritation in the urinary passages had ceased to be distressing: and, upon the whole, the man did not appear to have a larger share of infirmity about him, than is usually attendant on the age to which he had arrived.

This was not the first time, that a Case of this nature had occurred in my practice;

\* See FERRIAR'S Essay on the *Digitalis Purpurea*, p. 15.

but it was the first time, that a Case of this nature had been treated so successfully, under my management. On this account, the favourable issue made the stronger impression upon me. I was indeed very much struck, on seeing the hectic symptoms retire, as they did, gradually, and at length completely. My attention might, in some degree, have been fixed the more earnestly to the Case, by a circumstance which I noticed respecting the pulse. This was, that the rate of the pulse, for some time before the man was discharged, did but little exceed 60. It was natural to presume, that the pulse might have been slow constitutionally : but this presumption did not lessen the strong contrast, which was formed by its feverish rate at the commencement of the medicinal plan, and its sober rate in the advanced progress of amendment.

I imagined I knew pretty well how much the *opium* and *bark*, noble medicines, it is true, on many occasions, would of themselves have effected in this instance ; and I had no hesitation in at-



tributing the great good, that was done, principally to the *uva-ursi*.

Among the reflexions to which the unexpected amendment in the Patient gave rise, it occurred to me, that I scarcely should have had more cause for surprise in the removal of the hectic, attendant on Consumption, than I had in its removal, in the Case which was the subject of my thoughts. After this idea had once presented itself, it was not lost sight of: Considering the general fatality of Phthisis, under any known mode of treatment in any of its stages, I conceived that the trial of *uva ursi* would at least be justifiable; and I only waited for fair opportunities of making it, in order to confirm or disprove my idea. I now, with much deference, submit the result of my experience on this head to the Public, in those of the ensuing Cases which were of a consumptive tendency. I cannot always make a successful report; in so deplorable a complaint it will not, I trust, be expected that I should: I am not, however, with-



out the hope, that I can so far report favourably, as to induce some of the intelligent part of the profession to give a fair trial to a similar mode of practice.

The Cafes, annexed to those of a consumptive tendency, were, with the exception of the last Cafe of all, such as led me to employ *uva urfi* from analogy, on account of the prominence of the hectic feature. When I began to employ *uva urfi* in the last Cafe, I thought its tendency was truly consumptive; but I had afterwards reason, as I have stated in my observations upon it, for believing that it was not of that character. To me these annexed Cafes appeared interesting, and I shall be gratified if to others they appear not unworthy of having been recorded.

---

## CHAP. II.

*Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &c. treated  
with Uva Ursi.*

### CASE I.

**M.** B. of Oxford, a married woman, 30 years of age, was admitted an Out-Patient of the Radcliffe Infirmary, on March 18, 1802. For six months she had been affected with a harassing cough, night and day; but it had been most troublesome in the night: at times there had been some expectoration with the cough; scarcely any latterly. For the last three or four months she had had profuse night sweats. She had lost much flesh, and was very weak. The skin was warm; tongue white; pulse 98. She had had one child, which was then four years old: she menstruated regularly. A Brother and Sister of her Mother, and a Sister of her

Father had, from her account, died consumptive.

I directed ten grains of uva ursi, fifteen of bark, and half a grain of opium, in a powder, to be taken three times in the day, in mint tea.

April 3. After having taken the powders, a few days, in the manner directed, she found them, as she expressed herself, too strong for her, and took them twice in the day only. The cough was now much better, and the sweats were diminished. The bowels were not made costive by the powders. Average rate of the Pulse about 80.

She was directed to continue to take the powder; but only twice in the day.

April 21. Cough more troublesome, and sweats considerable, since April 15. Head-ach. She thought the powders too strong. Rate of the pulse about 75. There was reason to believe she had taken cold.

She was now directed to take her powder at bed-time only; to take 16 drops of diluted vitriolic acid, in water, twice in the day; and to have a blister applied to the sternum.

April 25. Cough, and other trouble-

some symptoms, reported on 21st, much better.

The powder was omitted entirely, with the intention of returning to the use of it, should symptoms require. Twenty drops of diluted vitriolic acid were directed to be taken twice in the day.

May 15. From April 25th, the cough had been confined to the time of rising in the morning, or to that time, and the hour before; excepting for a day or two, when she imagined she had caught cold in her family work, which she was now able to engage in. No sweats.

The diluted vitriolic acid to be continued as on April 25th.

July 11. Still a little cough in a morning. No sweats. She was grown much stronger. Thought herself well enough to lay aside all medicine.

November 1802. The cough was but little troublesome after July 11th, and the Patient was now in tolerable health.

May 1804. I met this Patient: her looks were healthy; and she told me she was, and had been, well.



## CASE II.

W. F. E. of Oxford, an unmarried woman, 22 years of age, was admitted an Out-Patient of the Radcliffe Infirmary on April 14, 1803. She had then a cough of six months standing; it had troubled her by day, only, till within the preceding five weeks, during which time it had troubled her night and day. The cough was at first dry; from the time it had affected her by night, she had expectorated a little mucus with it; and, from the same time, she had been feverish in the night. She had had pain under the left breast; and had become rather thinner. The menses had, from puberty, been regular as to time, pale in colour, small in quantity. She was of a fair complexion, had a pearly eye, and wide pupil. The breath was somewhat short; skin warm; tongue whitish; pulse 108; appetite bad.

She had generally had a barking cough in the winter; but she observed, that the winter cough was unlike the one she had been troubled with for some months past.



Her Father and a Brother had died of Consumption ; the Father I attended.

This young woman had been under my care from the beginning of April, and had been taking *antimonial powder*, with small portions of *calomel*. At the time of her becoming an Out-Patient of the Infirmary, she was directed to take ten grains of *nitre* in a *spermaceti* mixture, twice in the day ; and three grains of *antimonial powder*, with half a grain of *calomel*, in a pill, at bed time.

April 27. She had taken, without good effect, the *antimonial powder* with *calomel* nearly a month ; to which had been joined the *nitre* and *spermaceti*, during the last twelve days. The pulse ranged from 104 to 110 in the forenoon, whilst she was keeping quiet at home. The skin was always warm. Cough troublesome night and day. Appetite very indifferent.

I now begged a professional Gentleman, of experience and discernment, to examine this Patient ; and he reported her to me as evidently consumptive.

She was directed to take seven grains of nitre, eight of *uva ursi*, and the third of a grain of opium, in a spermaceti mixture, thrice in the day.

May. During this month, the cough became better; the feverishness abated; the appetite improved, and the pulse sank to 90. The powders, directed on April 27th, having appeared to give pain in the stomach, she took, instead of them and the mixture, a bolus of seven grains of *uva ursi*, and the same quantity of *opiate confection*, thrice in the day, the greater part of this month.

June. During this month a little improvement in the pulmonary symptoms, and in the appetite. In the former part of the month, she took five grains of *prepared natron*, seven of *uva ursi*, three of *liquorice* powder, and one quarter of a grain of *opium*, thrice in the day: in the latter part, the *natron* was omitted.

July. Pulmonary symptoms a little further improved: constitutional symptoms improved also. Pulse on the average 94, but commonly measured immediately af-

ter a walk of half a mile. In the former part of the month, she took eight grains of *uva ursi*, four of *liquorice* powder, and a quarter of a grain of *opium*, thrice in the day; and a bolus of ten grains of *uva ursi*, and six of *opiate confection*, thrice in a day, in the latter part.

August. Symptoms nearly stationary, but she thought herself sensible of an improvement in strength. Towards the middle of the month she began to complain of pain in the head with giddiness, which she attributed to the boluses mentioned in the report for July: they were therefore omitted on the 22d, and she took six grains of *kali*, five drops of *tincture of opium*, and half a drachm of *compound tincture of cinnamon*, in an infusion of *quassia*, twice in the day.

September. In the early part of this month the cough grew worse, we imagined from a cold recently taken; was accompanied with some fever, with pain in the left side, and with irritability of stomach. She lost six ounces of blood from the arm, had a blister applied to the side,

and instead of the *kali*, &c. mentioned in the report for August, took five grains of *prepared natron*, and half a drachm of *tincture of gentian*, in water, thrice in the day. In the middle of this month, no variation of the symptoms, excepting that the side was relieved by the blister; she was then directed to take five grains of *uva ursi*, and the same quantity of *liquorice* powder, in pimento water, four times in the twenty-four hours. At the latter end of the month, the cough continued the same, but the feverish heat was almost entirely gone, and the appetite and strength were improved. There had been scarcely any expectoration with the cough, since the month of June. Pulse, on the average, 98, after her walk to my house.

October. In this month, no fever: general health improved considerably: cough still troublesome by day, but she observed that cool weather always made her cough. Pulse 97, after her walk. She took seven grains of *uva ursi*, the same quantity of *liquorice* powder, and half a drachm of *tincture of colomba*, in pimento wa-



ter, four times in the day, during this month.

November. She did not seem to lose or gain ground. Skin always cool : tongue clean : appetite good. She had continued the medicines mentioned in the report for October.

December. Symptoms nearly stationary. Menstrual discharge, which occurred in the beginning of the month, was very pale, and very small in quantity. I proceeded with the *uva ursi*, &c. as in the report for October, till the 19th, when a *chalybeate* pill was directed, thrice in the day, and ten grains of *uva ursi*, the same quantity of *liquorice* powder, and half a drachm of *tincture of colomba*, in pimento water, after the pill.

January, 1804. Cough nearly as for the last three months ; more like her barking winter cough than the cough she had when first under my care. Skin always cool ; appetite good. Pulse on the average 91, which was slower, by five or six beats, than it had been for some months past. Menfes did not appear at all in the course



of this month. She had continued the medicines directed in December.

February. For the greater part of this month, the cough was less troublesome; there was no feverishness; the appetite was improved; there was also an improvement in her strength; pulse 91. About the middle of the month, which was five weeks after the proper time, menstruation took place; discharge pale in colour, small in quantity. The *chalybeate* pill, with *uva ursi*, &c. directed in December, had been continued.—In the latter part of this month, viz. on the 21st, an eruption appeared on the bosom, which proved to be Shingles, and which was accompanied with heat, and quickness of pulse; from that time she took *antimonial powder* and cooling *saline* medicines.

March. All uneasiness and feverishness, from the Shingles, gone by the 12th, when the antimonial and saline medicines were laid aside, and she was directed to take ten grains of *uva ursi*, the same quantity of *liquorice* powder, and half a drachm of *tincture of colomba*, thrice in the day, in.

pimento water. Cough but little troublesome this month. Menstruation took place at the proper time ; discharge pale, quantity small. Average rate of pulse, since the 12th, 86.

April. Cough less troublesome ; general health more improved than in any preceding month. Pulse, on the average, 95. Menfes, which appeared on the 22d, a week later than they ought to have done, were pale, and small in quantity, as usual. She had continued the medicines specified in the last month's report.

May. She had her discharge from the Infirmary ; very little cough remaining, and her general health seeming to be good.

June. The young woman had gone on well since her discharge. She had had next to no cough ; and had been able to do more work than at any time, within the last year and half. Her pulse, the only time I measured it, during this month, was not quite 80 ; but she had been sitting at home. She had been regular, monthly ; quantity small, &c. as usual with her.

September. She had continued to go on well. No return of cough. She had gained strength ; and had laboured hard, without feeling inconvenience. Looks improved. Monthly appearances as before.

November 5. She had continued well. No cough ; notwithstanding that the time of year had arrived, before which her winter cough had, for some years past, come upon her. She had never, during the last three or four years, been so well, for any continuance of time, as she had been during the last seven months. Pulse 76.

### CASE III.

S. M. who lived at a village near Oxford, an unmarried woman, 28 years of age, rode over to me for advice on May 31, 1803. She had had a cough for six months, during the former part of which time it was troublesome in the day only ; latterly it had been so both night and day, and had been accompanied with fever. The cough was dry. For the last fort-

night she had had profuse morning perspirations. When she applied to me, she had lost flesh considerably; her tongue was white; her appetite indifferent; her breath short; her pulse frequent; and she had some pain under the right breast. She menstruated regularly.

I prescribed seven grains of uva urfi, a quarter of a grain of opium, and three grains of liquorice powder, thrice in the day; to be taken in milk.

June 21. Cough much better; hardly at all troublesome in the night. But little fever. Morning perspirations much abated. No pain under the breast. Breath less short. Tongue clean; appetite improved. Pulse less frequent. She had taken her medicines very regularly.

She was directed to go on with the powders: but the uva urfi was increased to eight grains, the opium to the third of a grain.

July 3. She sent me a very favourable report.

The uva urfi was now increased to nine grains.

July 30. The cough, and all other unfavourable symptoms were gone: her

looks approached to those of health ; she had gained considerable strength.

She was advised to take one of her powders, night and morning, for some time to come.

March 31, 1804. A Brother of this Patient informed me she was, and had been, free from cough, and was well.

#### CASE IV.

I was desired to visit the Wife of a respectable Inhabitant of this place, on March 30, 1804. In March, 1803, she first began to be troubled with a cough. In May, 1803, she was attacked with acute Rheumatism ; and she suffered, more or less, from this disorder, till the August following. The cough, which had been troublesome from the time of its commencement to the time of the rheumatic attack, ceased at the latter period ; and was scarcely observable whilst the rheumatic symptoms continued. As the rheumatic symptoms retired, the cough reappeared ; and from August, 1803, to the time my assistance was requested, it had



never left her. It had, from its commencement, been more troublesome by night than by day: for some time previous to my seeing her, it had seldom permitted her to sleep after four in the morning. For three months previous to that time, the cough had raised a glutinous mucus, which, more than once, had had blood mixed with it. She had not had night sweats, nor any considerable degree of fever. The appetite had been falling off from the time the cough came upon her; and her loss of flesh was very considerable. The pulse was 96; tongue moderately clean; countenance languid. She was 42 years old, and menstruated regularly; had been but once pregnant, and that when she was between 30 and 40. Her complexion florid.

Two of her Brothers had died consumptive, after having passed their thirtieth year.

She had been diligently attended by a professional Gentleman, and the medicines, usually approved in such cases, had been given without the wished-for effect.

She was directed to take a powder consisting of six grains of uva ursi, and six grains of nitre, thrice in the day, in three table spoonfulls of a mixture composed of four ounces of almond emulsion, three ounces and a half of infusion of quassia, half an ounce of spirit of nutmeg, and two drachms of syrup of tolu.

April 1. But little alteration in the symptoms. Pulse 100, about an hour after her dinner. The bitterness of the quassia was very unpleasant to her.

Eight grains of uva ursi, and five of nitre, in a powder, were directed to be taken, thrice in the day, in three table spoonfulls of a mixture, consisting of seven ounces of almond emulsion, six drachms of tincture of colomba, and half an ounce of syrup of tolu.

April 5. Cough troublesome in the mornings, from break of day to the time of rising; on the whole rather better. Average rate of pulse, taken in the forenoon, 96.

Uva ursi increased to nine grains in each dose.  
Mixture as before.

April 7. Cough still troublesome, but rather less so. Breath somewhat better. Pulse rather slower than on the 5th. Ap-

petite still very indifferent, but a little improved.

The eighth of a grain of opium, one grain of scammony, five grains of liquorice powder, and ten grains of uva urfi, were ordered, thrice in the day, in three table spoonfulls of a mixture, composed of seven ounces of almond emulsion, a drachm and a half of tincture of squill, six drachms of tincture of colomba, and half an ounce of syrup of tolu.

April 9. Cough somewhat less troublesome. Less expectoration. Breath more free. Appetite indifferent. Bowels regular. Pulse 86.

The powders continued as on the 7th, excepting that the opium was increased to the sixth of a grain : they were now to be taken in warm milk. Mixture omitted.

April 11. She was rather improved as to cough &c. Appetite still indifferent.

The powder, as on the 9th, to be taken thrice in the day, in mint tea ; and fifteen drops of the diluted acid of vitriol to be taken with each powder.

April 21. Cough much better. Expectoration diminished. Breath free. Appe-

tite improved. Strength improved. Pulse, on the average, 81.

To proceed as on the 11th.

April 25. Cough not increased since the 21st. Expectoration smaller, even relatively to the degree of cough. Within the last day or two, she had felt unusually languid and nervous. The appetite had fallen off. Pulse 100; but she had been exerting herself beyond her strength.

The dose of uva ursi was diminished; and she was directed to take seven grains, only, of this ingredient, the ninth of a grain of opium, about half a grain of scammony, and about three grains of liquorice powder, thrice in the day. The diluted acid of vitriol was continued as on the 11th.

April 27. She was better than on the 25th, but brought up a little blood with the cough this morning. Pulse 84.

To proceed with the powders as on the 25th; to omit the diluted acid of vitriol.

May 1. Cough diminished. No expectoration at all. For some months, immediately previous to my attendance, the cough had been uniformly attended with

expectoration. She was languid at times. Within the last week she had made limpid urine, which she had not been accustomed to do since her illness. Pulse 87, in the morning ; at nine in the evening, only 73. Appetite improved.

Eight grains of uva ursi, the twelfth of a grain of opium, about half a grain of scammony, and three grains of liquorice powder, to be taken, in warm milk, thrice in the day.

May 11. Since May 1st, she had been from home for a week, but had taken her powders regularly. Cough now gave her but little trouble. No expectoration. Breath free. Pulse 84, very small. Appetite good. She had more confidence as to probable recovery. Strength improved.

To proceed as on May 1st.

May 20. She appeared to have gained some ground since the last report. Cough inconsiderable. She thought she had gained flesh in some degree ; her arms were more firm to the touch. Much more animation, and appearance of health, in the countenance.



To take the same powder as was directed on May 1st; but twice a day only.

August 6. The powders were discontinued, soon after May 20th; and the Patient continued well till the middle of the second week in July. At this time she evidently caught cold, and thus a cough was again brought upon her. The cough had continued to the date of this report, and was still troublesome; she had regularly a fit of it, for half an hour, about two in the morning; another about six in the morning; and a third after supper: that after supper was, in general, of the shortest duration. She coughed a little in the course of the day; was hoarse at times; and experienced some shortness of breath. She expectorated a tenacious mucus. She had not been sensible of much chilliness or heat. Sleep was sufficiently good the former part of the night. Appetite had continued good. The bowels were regular. Pulse 90.

She was directed to take, simply, eight grains of uva ursi, thrice in the day, in warm milk.

August 9. Cough less violent after supper last night, than usual: somewhat less so this morning, but returned at the usual periods: she was less hoarse yesterday than on any day of late. Pulse 93, measured after a short walk.

To proceed as before.

August 13. No cough at all after supper last night. She had the two fits at the usual times this morning, but not severe ones. Hoarseness better. Breath less short. Pulse 88.

No alteration in the medicine.

August 24. No cough in the evening since the 11th. Morning fits had come on with their usual regularity, but had been less severe. Expectoration smaller in quantity. Hoarseness and breath a little improved since the last report. Pulse 84.

To take ten grains of uva ursi, thrice in the day.

August 28. No evening cough. Morning fits more mild, and not so regular in their periods of attack. Breath better.

Uva ursi increased to twelve grains.

August 31. No evening cough. This morning, no early fit of coughing, and

only a slight one about six. Breath improved. Hoarseness scarcely perceptible. She was conscious of increased strength. Bowels rather more open than usual.

To proceed as on August 28th.

September 5. No evening cough. No cough now in the morning till the time of rising, which was about seven o'clock ; what cough came on then was easy. No hoarseness. Pulse 82, small. Appetite good. Bowels regular. Urine more pale than common.

To go on as before.

September 9. In essential points she was quite as well, as on September 5th : but had felt a languor and depression of spirits, the three preceding days.

She was now directed to take twelve grains of *uva ursi*, twice in the day, only.

September 27. She evidently took cold, and was hoarse for two or three days, about the middle of the month : nevertheless, the cough was better at the date of this report than at that of the preceding ; being confined to the time of rising in the morning, and being then very

trifling. A small free expectoration with the cough. The languor and depression of spirits went off, soon after the last report. Pulse 80. Appetite good. Sleep good. Bowels regular.

To take fifteen grains of uva ursi, twice in the day.

October 4. No cough at any regular period; not even at the time of rising. She was not quite free from cough, but what she had would not have attracted her notice, had she not been a sufferer from this cause. No expectoration at all. Breath free. No hoarseness. She felt well and strong. Countenance clear and animated. Pulse 81.

To proceed as on September 27th.

October 11. She had not expectorated at all with the very trifling cough she had had since October 4th. Apparently free from complaint. Pulse 80.

By way of security, she was requested to continue her powders a little longer.

October 26. No cough. Breath good. She was well in all respects.

To continue the uva ursi, in the dose of a scruple, at bed-time only.

November 5. She had remained well.

To proceed as on October 26th.

November 12. No complaint.

### CASE V.

On May 7, 1804, I was called in to the Daughter of a reputable Farmer, at some distance from Oxford. The Patient was unmarried, 27 years old, and had been an invalid, from a cough, three months. During the former half of the time mentioned, the cough had been troublesome by day only ; by night, as well as by day, during the latter half. She had had next to no expectoration. She had been sensible of languor, weakness, and a tendency to fever, from the time the cough first came upon her ; from the time it had been troublesome by night, had experienced cold chills in the day time. She had lost flesh considerably. The menses, which ought to have appeared a fortnight before, had not appeared ; there had been



nothing amiss in this respect till then. The breath was short, at the time of my visit : there was, and had, for some time, been an almost constant pain under the right breast. Pulse was 108, at 10 *a. m.* Appetite was bad. Tongue moderately clean ; white of the eye pearly : countenance had much of the hectic languor in it.

Her Grandmother and two Aunts, by the Father's side, had died consumptive.

She was directed to take seven grains and a half of uva ursi, the sixth of a grain of opium, the fourth of a grain of dried squill, and five grains of liquorice root, thrice in the day, in milk.

An aperient scammony pill was ordered to be taken occasionally, if the state of the bowels required it.

May 24. Cough much better ; none by night ; and it was not nearly so troublesome by day. Pain under the right breast much better. Breath not so short. She had experienced no chills for some days, and had been scarcely sensible of feverish heat. Pulse 96, at 3 *p. m.* ; small. Appetite improved. Strength increased. Menfes appeared about May 14th, which was three

weeks after the proper time ; quantity small.

Ten grains of uva ursi, the sixth of a grain of opium, the fourth of a grain of dried squill, and five grains of liquorice root, were directed to be taken thrice in the day.

June 17. Cough better since the last report. Breath more free. Scarcely any pain under the breast. No chills. No other appearance of fever than that the palms of her hands were warm in the evening. Appetite better. Strength increased. For a few evenings past, her feet had swelled ; but the swelling commenced after walking more than usual, in a hot afternoon.

Uva ursi increased to twelve grains ; other ingredients as before.

July 8. Cough gone. No pain, deserving of notice, under the right breast. Breath quite free, when she was still ; a little short, when in exercise. Palms of the hands warm in the evening ; no other feverish feel. Appetite increased. Tongue clean. Sleep pretty good. Strength improved. No swelling of the feet. She thought she

had gained flesh. Menfes appeared a few days after their period ; were pale.

Uva urfi increased to thirteen grains ; other ingredients as before. The powder to be taken twice in the day only.

July 29. No cough. No pain. Appetite fufficiently good. She was improved in flesh and ftrength.

The late reports were fent to me, and therefore I had it not in my power to meafure the pulfe.

The powder, directed on July 8th, to be taken once in the day.

November 17. I thought it my duty to fend to enquire after this Patient, previously to the publication of her Cafe : ſhe had continued very well.

#### CASE VI.

On May 29, 1804, A. G. a ſingle woman, 25 years of age, who lived at a village, a few miles from Oxford, came to me for advice. She had been troubled with a cough, thirteen months : the firſt ten months, the cough was troubleſome by day only ; the laſt three, it had been

troublesome both day and night. Within the last two months, and not before, she had expectorated with the cough: about a week prior to May 29th, what she expectorated was bloody. She had had a pain under the left breast almost constantly, during the last three months. For a twelvemonth, her breath had been shorter than usual; very short during the last fortnight. During the last fortnight, also, she had felt chills about four in the afternoon; had had some feverishness and thirst; and her appetite had become very indifferent. She had been losing flesh ever since December, and her clothes shewed she was grown much thinner. In the course of the four or five weeks immediately preceding her application to me, her strength had diminished considerably. Latterly, vomiting had been frequently produced by the cough. She menstruated regularly and properly.

The skin was warm. Pulse 108, at 9 *a. m.*, after a ride in a carriage. Tongue whitish at the sides, of a dry, shining red in the middle.

She was directed to take, simply, seven grains and a half of uva ursi, in warm milk, at seven in the morning, at noon, and at night.

June 6. Cough better both night and day. Expectoration for the most part mucous; a small part of it was of a dubious aspect. Pain under the left breast better. No chills for the last three or four days: some heat at times, but less than before. Appetite somewhat improved. Pulse 110, at 9 *a. m.*, after a walk of more than a mile. Tongue more clean at the sides, dry in the middle.

To take eight grains of uva ursi, thrice in the day.

June 21. Cough was better than on June 6th. Expectoration diminished. Less pain under the breast. No chills. Some evenings and nights, she had been a little feverish; some, quite free from such sensations. Appetite improved. No vomiting with the cough. She thought she did not now grow thinner. Was more strong. Pulse 98, at 10 *a. m.*, after a ride in a carriage. Tongue clean, rather dry in the middle.



To take ten grains of uva ursi, with about seven of gum arabic, in a powder, thrice in the day, in mint tea.

July 12. Cough had continued to grow better; did not trouble her above once in the night; when it did come on, she had a fit of coughing, lasting five minutes, or more; before she began to take her powders, these fits of coughing were very frequent in the night. Expectoration free; diminished in proportion to the cough. At times, and only at times, she felt a little pain under the left breast. No chilly feels; and now she scarcely ever found herself feverish in an evening: was always cool during the night. Appetite good. Sleep good. Strength increased. Bowels regular. Pulse 88, at 11 *a. m.* Tongue clean, less dry in the middle.

Dose of uva ursi increased to twelve grains and a half, thrice in the day.

July 26. Cough better than on July 12th: for the two last nights no cough at all; very little in the day. No pain under the breast. No chills. No fever in the night. Appetite good. No vomiting.

Sleep good. Strength increased. Bowels regular. Pulse 96, probably accelerated by a walk, which had made her warm.

Dose of uva urſi increased to fifteen grains, to be taken at eleven in the morning, and at bedtime.

September 3. She did not report so favourably of the cough as at the date of the last report: but said she coughed very little in the night. Some expectoration with the cough. A little pain under the breast at times. Breath rather more short. No chills. No sense of heat. Sleep good. Appetite good. No vomiting. Tongue clean, of a shining red in the middle. Pulse 100, after a ride in a carriage. Countenance thinner, and general aspect less healthy, than when I saw her between five and six weeks before.

She was directed to take twelve grains of uva urſi, thrice in the day.

Feeling much disappointed at having been obliged to make such report as the last, I was anxious to ascertain how far this Patient had taken her powders as she ought; and I found that she could not pos-

sibly have taken more than twelve, since the morning of the 26th of July; and that between July 12th, and July 26th, she had not taken them with any regularity.

September 12. She had taken her medicines regularly. A little improvement in symptoms, within the preceding two or three days. Pulse 102, at 2 *p. m.*

To take thirteen grains of uva ursi, twice in the day.

September 24. Cough much better: but little expectoration. Breath better. Very little pain under the breast, Pulse 82. Tongue clean; of a less shining red in the middle, Her looks much improved,

Uva ursi increased to fourteen grains, twice in the day.

October 28, She continued to improve till the latter end of September; from which time, to the end of the first fortnight in October, her cough was troublesome, and her breath short; owing, she believed, to a cold she had taken. For the fortnight preceding the above date, the cough had been much better; she had only coughed

at the time of rising in the morning, and once or twice in the day besides. Expectoration easy, with the cough. Breath better. No pain under the breast. No chills or fever. No vomiting. Appetite very good. She thought she had gained flesh. Pulse 76. Tongue clean ; still rather smooth in the middle.

Dose of uva urfi increased to eighteen grains.

November 17. I had not heard further.

## CASE VII.

T. E. Footman in a regular, respectable Family in this place, 28 years of age, came to me for advice on June 28, 1804. He had had a cough three months, troublesome both night and day ; a little phlegm was brought up after hard coughing, but there was no free expectoration ; the breath had been much shorter than usual, since the cough had been upon him. He had felt a tightness across his chest, for about a week prior to his application to me. He said, he had had but little fever, and that his appetite was not

bad. His countenance was languid, and he had evidently grown thinner. The skin was moderately cool.

I directed a quarter of a grain of emetic tartar, half a grain of dried squill, five grains of gum ammoniac, and two grains of gum arabic, to be taken, in two pills, morning, noon, and night.

July 16. He had expectorated more freely with his cough. In other respects the same. A little feverish in the night.

Two pills, consisting of two grains of dried squill, half a grain of emetic tartar, and three quarters of a grain of opium, were directed to be taken every night at bed-time.

July 25. Cough equally frequent, but expectoration more free with it. Breath short. Scarcely any fever in the night. Pulse 80.

His mistress feared he was not going on well, and humanely proposed country air; but it was agreed he should make some further trial of medicine.

He was directed to take eight grains of uva ursi, thrice in the day, in warm milk.



July 30. Cough less troublesome. He had a better relish for his meals. Pulse 72.

Uva ursi increased to ten grains, thrice in the day.

August 4. Cough still better. Breath better. Countenance more animated. Pulse 71.

Uva ursi increased to twelve grains.

August 9. Cough improved since last report. He expectorated, with the cough, easily. Breath better. Appetite good. Bowels regular. Sleep good. He was improved in looks ; thought he gained flesh. Said the urine had become finer, since he took the powders. Pulse 70.

To go on as on August 4th.

August 13. Cough progressively less. Breath improved. Nights good. He was not yet so strong as before his illness.

To take fifteen grains of uva ursi, twice in the day.

August 22. No cough ; phlegm sometimes brought up, simply, by hawking. Breath improved. Nights good. Appetite good. Pulse 72. Tongue clean.

To proceed as on August 13th.

August 29. He had coughed a little the last day or two; believed he had taken cold. Chilly feels, the last three or four days. Breath, on the whole, pretty good, but now and then felt a little confined; when a cough generally took place, some phlegm was brought up, and the breath was relieved. Tongue rather white. Pulse 84; he had been mowing in the garden. Bowels regular.

Fifteen grains of uva ursi to be taken twice in the day, as before.

September 5. Cough very trifling, the three or four last days. Breath good; unconfined, when he moved about quietly. Tongue clean. Pulse 64.

No alteration in the medicine.

September 24. No cough; excepting in the morning, at the time of getting up: the cough then raised a tenacious transparent mucus, in small quantity. Breath improved; but felt confined just before the mucus was raised in the morning. Appetite good. Pulse 63.

To proceed, with respect to medicine, as on August 29th.

October 1. There was nothing which could strictly be called cough; but something between hawking and coughing, to bring up a little phlegm in the morning. Pulse 72. For some days, he had been much troubled with wind in the stomach,

He was directed to take five grains of rhubarb, the same quantity of prepared natron, and the same of aromatic powder, at eleven o'clock in the morning; and twenty grains of uva ursi at bed-time.

October 11. Cough was gone. No expectoration in the morning. Breath rather shorter, when he stirred about briskly, than it was before his illness; it was, however, much improved, and still improving. He was less troubled with flatulence. Grew stronger. Pulse 76.

He was advised to take the last directed medicines, a week or two longer.

November 10. He was apparently free from any pulmonic complaint. Had gained flesh and strength. Was much improved in looks. Had taken no medicine since the 23d of October.

## CASE VIII.

A married woman, living in the vicinity of Oxford, 42 years of age, applied to me for advice on August 9, 1804. She had had a cough, for a twelvemonth. It had troubled her in the day time, at first going to bed, and at the time of rising in the morning. For the preceding month or two, it had been very troublesome, and so violent as to produce frequent vomiting. She had expectorated scarcely at all with the cough. The breath was short. For some time prior to the above date, she had been frequently chilly and warm by turns. Within the preceding fortnight, she had been feverish by night, and had sometimes sweated profusely. She described the only pain she had had, as affecting the stomach; the pain there as not inconsiderable at times; and as relieved by parting with wind. The appetite was but indifferent. Bowels regular. Pulse 96. Tongue covered with a white fur. She was reduced, very much, in

flesh. The countenance had the true sallowness and languor of the hectic state.

She had menstruated irregularly the last three years; had seen nothing for three months past.

Eight grains of uva ursi were directed to be taken, thrice in the day, in warm milk.

August 14. Cough and breath better. Alternations of chilliness and heat less frequent. Less fever by night. A better relish for food. Tongue white. Pulse 97; was measured soon after her dinner. No vomiting with the cough, since she began to take the powders.

Uva ursi increased to nine grains, thrice in the day.

August 17. Cough and breath improved. No sensations of chilliness and consequent warmth. She was cool in the night; slept well. Appetite more natural. Tongue still white. Pulse 86. She had suffered from head-ach, the day before; and, at the time this report was made, complained of some pain in the right side. Strength increased. Pain in the stomach less.

To proceed as on August 14th.



August 21. Cough more troublesome. She was again sensible of alternations of cold and heat. She thought she had taken a slight cold. Breath continued better. She was cool during the night; but still perspired too much. Sleep good. Pulse 84; intermitting once in fifteen beats. Pain in the head now and then. Pain of the right side soon went off. Tongue white.

Dose of uva ursi increased to ten grains.

August 24. Cough less troublesome. She was but little sensible of the alternations of cold and heat. She was cool in the night; and had slept well. Pain in the side gone. Pain in the head less. Pulse 85; no intermission. Tongue rather more clean at the fore part. Pain in the stomach, and flatulence, less.

To proceed as on August 21st.

August 28. Cough improved. Breath improved. In other respects she was nearly as on August 24th. She had been rather confined in the bowels; and the skin had been too moist in the night.

She was directed to take twelve grains of uva

urſi, thrice in the day ; and a pill, conſiſting of three grains of the compound extract of coloquintida, occaſionally.

September 5. Cough leſs frequent ; more eaſy ; the mucus, which was brought up with it, was brought up without effort. Feveriſh chills and heats but rarely felt. No pain in the head or ſide. Strength increaſed. Appetite moderately good. Tongue more clean, particularly at the fore part. Pulse 82. The compound extract had operated briskly once or twice ; but ſhe thought herſelf the better for the operation, after it was over ; eſpecially as to uneaſineſs of ſtomach.

Medicines continued as on Auguſt 28th.

September 9. In moſt reſpects ſhe was nearly as on September 5th : but ſhe complained of a more ſevere pain in the head than ſhe had been accuſtomed to feel, of ſome giddineſs, and of depression of ſpirits. Pulse 84 ; regular. Tongue become nearly clean.

She was directed to take twelve grains of uva urſi, at eleven in the morning, and at bed-time.

September 21. Cough improved since the 5th of September. Breath improved. No chilly or warm fits. Pain in the head at times. No giddiness. But little mention made of the stomach. Pulse 80.

To proceed as on September 9th.

September 26. She had coughed more the preceding day or two. She had probably taken cold; for the throat was sore, and a little inflamed. Tongue less clean than on September 9th. Pulse 79.

Uva ursi increased to fourteen grains, twice in the day.

October 15. Cough better than on September 26th; nearly as on September 21st. Scarcely any expectoration. Nightly perspirations become much less. She spoke confidently of feeling more freedom about the chest, and an increase of general strength. But little pain in the stomach. Pulse 82.

To proceed as before.

November 6. She was somewhat improved since October 15th. No perspirations.

For some days, she had taken fourteen grains

of uva urfi thrice in the day : she was directed to proceed in this manner.

## CASE IX.

R. G. a single woman, aged 25, was admitted into the Radcliffe Infirmary, under my care, on February 19, 1803. She had had a cough, sometimes more sometimes less troublesome, for three years : during the preceding three months, it had been very troublesome, night and day, and she had been very feverish by night, but had not sweated much. At the time of her admission, she was thin, pale, and languid ; the appetite was bad ; the cough very troublesome ; the expectoration considerable in quantity, purulent. Pulse 110. She had not menstruated from the commencement of the cough, three years before ; she had been regular till that time.

She was directed to take small doses of antimonyal powder, and a cooling saline medicine.

She had also an anodyne linctus, for occasional use.



February 22. Symptoms in no respect relieved. Nights worse than before admission; probably because she slept in a full ward in the Infirmary. Pulse 112.

A bolus, consisting of five grains of uva ursi, seven grains of bark, and a quarter of a grain of opium, was directed, thrice in the day.

March 4. By the latter end of February, the cough had become less troublesome; nights much more comfortable; and the Pulse was reduced to 100. Within the last three days, she had taken cold, and had been very feverish. Pulse 118.

She was ordered three grains of antimonial powder at bed-time; a spermaceti mixture, with camphorated tincture of opium, thrice in the day; and an anodyne linctus occasionally.

March 8. Effects of the cold seemed, in some measure, gone off; but the Pulse was 120.

We returned to the use of the bolus, ordered on the 22d of February.

March 12. She seemed somewhat improved. Pulse 112.

The uva ursi was increased to seven grains, the bark to ten grains, the opium to the third of a



grain, in the bolus : it was given thrice in the day, as before.

March 24. Cough better. Expectoration smaller in quantity, but purulent. Much less heat by night. Appetite improved. Pulse, on the average, 100.

The uva urfi was increased to nine grains, the bark to fourteen grains ; the opium was not increased.

March 29. She was nearly as on the 24th.

The uva urfi was increased to twelve grains, the bark to eighteen grains ; the dose of opium remained the third of a grain.

April 4. Cough less. Expectoration smaller in quantity ; still purulent. Breath more free. Average rate of pulse 100. Skin cool, by night and by day. Appetite improved. Strength improved. Countenance, and general appearance, much altered for the better.

The bolus, ordered on March 29th, to be taken four times in the day.

April 17. The bolus had rather disagreed with her stomach. In other respects as before, nearly. Average rate of the pulse 102.

Twelve grains of uva urfi, six grains of opiate confection, half a drachm of compound tincture of cardamom, and three drops of tincture of opium, were directed to be taken, thrice in the day, in mint water.

April 27. Cough scarcely to be called troublesome. She expectorated with the cough: the expectoration had decreased, nearly in the same degree as the cough had become better; but the proportion of pus to mucus was just as before. Breath was free. Average rate of pulse 97. Appetite so good, that she ate all her allowance of the common house-diet. Strength improved. A healthy mottled appearance on the arms, which had not been perceptible till of late. Countenance animated. No heat in any part of the twenty-four hours.

To proceed as on the 17th, excepting that the uva urfi was increased to fourteen grains.

April 29. She was nearly as before. She thought the medicine too strong.

Uva urfi reduced to twelve grains.

May 12. She was altogether as well as on April 27th. Average rate of pulse 95.

She was unwilling to continue any longer in the Infirmary, and was therefore made an Out-Patient; but she lived at a distance, and never attended.

August 1804. I ascertained, through the means of an obliging Clergyman, who had the care of a parish in the neighbourhood of the one, from which this Patient came, that she died in the latter end of September, 1803.

#### CASE X.

W. P. of Oxford, aged 40, requested my assistance on July 30, 1803. Within the last six years, he had been, four times, a sufferer from hæmoptysis. Within the preceding twelvemonth, he had had an increasing cough; and had grown thinner. For a month before he applied to me, the cough had been much increased; had been particularly troublesome in the night; and had been attended with hoarseness, and a copious purulent expectoration. For some nights, immediately before I saw him, he had

sweated considerably. His skin was hot; his tongue white. Pulse 102. The appetite was very indifferent; and the cough would often induce vomiting.

I directed five grains of uva ursi, and three grains of liquorice powder, to be taken four times in the day.

August 3. Cough somewhat less troublesome. Tongue rather more clean. Pulse 99.

Uva ursi increased to seven grains.

August 11. He seemed to be rather improving, till the day prior to this report, when he was seized with a cold shivering. Since that, he had had more cough, more expectoration, more fever; and had complained much of shortness of breath. Pulse 120.

He was directed to take nine grains of uva ursi, and the same quantity of nitre, four times in the day.

August 15. Cough very troublesome. Expectoration copious, purulent. Breath very short. Much fever the two preceding nights; some delirium; sweating. Pulse 108.



Eleven grains of uva ursi, and five of nitre, were directed four times in the day.

August 27. Cough rather less troublesome. Expectoration considerable, purulent. Breath less short. Night sweats very moderate. Skin temperate. Tongue clean. Appetite improved. Pulse 102.

Fifteen grains of uva ursi, fifteen of bark, the third of a grain of opium, and one grain of scammony, were directed to be taken four times in the day.

September 4. Symptoms nearly the same. Skin continued temperate, both night and day. Powder seemed heavy on the stomach.

Fifteen grains of uva ursi, the third of a grain of opium, and seven grains of liquorice powder, were directed, thrice in the day; and two grains of dried squill, and half a grain of opium, in a pill, at night.

October 1. Cough troublesome; nearly as on August 27th. Expectoration purulent; considerable in quantity. Breath no better. Skin cool. No night sweats. Appetite pretty good. Pulse 104.

To proceed as on September 4th, excepting



that the uva urfi was increased to twenty grains.

November 7. He was nearly as on October 1st; but he had been able to take more exercise, (such as a walk of half a mile and back, on even ground, or a gentle ride,) and thought himself stronger. Average rate of the pulse 100; pulse very small, and had been so for some weeks past.

He was directed to take twenty-two grains of uva urfi, four grains of nitre, and five drops of tincture of opium, in pimento water, thrice in the day.

December 12. Cough nearly the same, *i. e.* somewhat troublesome both day and night. Expectoration purulent, pretty considerable, especially early in the morning. No sweats. Skin cool, without chilliness. Tongue clean. Appetite moderate. Bowels had been sufficiently open, without being too much so. Pulse, on the average, 96. Food now and then brought up by some coughing fit, as it had been throughout the illness. He thought the medicine strong.

Fifteen grains of uva ursi, five of liquorice powder, one drachm of camphorated tincture of opium, and half a drachm of oxymel of squill; were directed, thrice in the day, in pimento water.

December 26. Symptoms very nearly as reported on the 12th of December.

1804. My reports were continued regularly, about once in the week, from the date of the one just given to the middle of October, 1804; at which time the Patient died. I think it better, however, having brought the reports down to the end of 1803, to draw up a summary of the remainder, than to continue them in the form of reports; because I am satisfied, that the Reader would be tired, perhaps disgusted, by the long, monotonous history, in that form.

The report of December 12th would, in fact, with very little variation, serve as the report till within a quarter of a year of the Patient's death. With the exceptions, which will be immediately subjoined, the cough, during something more than the first six months of the present year,

1804, was troublesome, both day and night, but by no means to the degree generally observable, in similar cases. The expectoration was large in quantity, and had evidently that mixture of mucus and pus, commonly seen in the latter stage of Phthisis. The breath was very short on any bodily motion. The Patient could bear but very little exercise on foot, or on horseback. His skin was uniformly temperate through the day, and he was free from chilly feelings; if he was sometimes warm in the night, he was by no means warm to the degree experienced by almost all consumptive Patients; and if too great a tendency to perspiration did occasionally appear, it did not last long; neither, whilst it did last, was the perspiration excessive. The pulse ranged from 96 to 104. The tongue was clean. The appetite sufficiently good. Once, in two or three days, vomiting would be brought on by the cough. The bowels were properly open.—The deviations from the regularity of the above symptoms consisted in a shivering fit, which occurred in

the month of May, and a second which occurred in the month of June; these were followed by heat, and other febrile symptoms, which lasted two or three days.

About the middle of July, which was a quarter of a year before the Patient's death, two additional symptoms, a swelling of the feet, and a tendency to diarrhoea, appeared. The swelling rose higher and higher, by degrees, till the Patient became completely anasarcaous: the diarrhoea could scarcely be kept within bounds. The pulse became more frequent, ranging from 100 to 116. The breath became gradually shorter; and the general strength gradually declined. But, to the time of his death, the skin was generally soft and temperate, and he experienced very little distress from alternations of chilly and hot fits, or from perspirations;—symptoms, which usually form a leading feature in the sufferings, that belong to consumptive disorders, in their confirmed and far advanced state.

The Patient, for the last three weeks of



his life, took scarcely any medicine, excepting *opium*. Till that time, he took medicines regularly; and *uva ursi*, in a quantity varying from thirty to forty-five grains in the course of the day, was the cardinal one. To this were added, at different periods, *bark*, *squill*, and *iron*; of the apparent effect of which, in this Case, I shall speak in my observations. He had, also, constantly by him small pills, consisting, each, of half a grain of *opium*, of which, for the most part, he took two, in the course of twenty-four hours. Moreover, during the month of May, the *diluted acid of vitriol* was given in conjunction with the *uva ursi*.

I should have combined *digitalis* and *uva ursi*, in some period or other of this Case, could I have seen the Patient so often as the employment of *digitalis* demands.

More than once, the *uva ursi* was omitted for a fortnight; but it was resumed in conformity to the joint wish of Patient and Physician.



## CASE XI.

For the following Case, or rather Cases, I am indebted to Mr. BRAYNE, Partner with Mr. CHAPMAN, of Banbury. To these Gentlemen, of known professional eminence, I beg leave to offer my acknowledgments, for the liberal fairness, and the accuracy, with which they made trial of *uva ursi*, in consequence of what passed between them and me, on the subject of a Case or two, in which we were jointly concerned, and in which I thought its exhibition proper.

I give the Cases exactly in the form I received them, without in the least availing myself of Mr. BRAYNE's permission to make any alteration, I might think necessary, in that respect.

I must be permitted to add, that he furnished the poor man with advice and medicines gratis, and from motives of humanity.

DEAR SIR,

I hope my delay, in sending you the following Cases, has not proved any interruption to the progress of your publication. I shall be obliged to you to make any alteration in the form you may think necessary.

I am,

*Banbury,*

Dear Sir,

Sept. 4, 1804.

Your &c. &c

RT. BRAYNE.

“ I. R. of Long-Compton, in the County of Warwick, 51 years of age, in March, 1804, being employed in tying-up wood, felt an uneasiness in his chest; and, after using some considerable exertion to fasten one of the fagots, a hæmorrhage from the lungs ensued, and he lost a pint of blood, according to his own account. An incessant cough very soon succeeded this attack, and the expectoration was, at times, streaked with blood. I did not see this Patient till the 14th of May, when he was very much emaciated, his appetite bad,

pulse 120, and his breath so extremely short, that it was not without difficulty he could go up stairs to bed : his fever usually came on about six or seven o'clock in the evening, succeeded by profuse night perspirations ; and the expectoration, which was apparently purulent, amounted generally to a full pint, in the course of twelve hours. He began taking the *uva ursi* on the 14th of May, in doses of ten grains, twice a day, combined with a small quantity of *opium* ; and he regularly persevered in it, for the space of three weeks, with evident advantage : he now omitted the medicine for a short time ; but finding that his cough was worse, and his complaints on the increase, he was glad to have recourse to it again. He then continued its use, with great regularity, till the 6th of July, when I had the pleasure of seeing my Patient nearly well ; his pulse were only 86, his appetite remarkably good, and he had in great degree recovered his flesh : his breath was so good as to allow him to walk up a very steep hill ; and I can now add, he is quite

recovered, and enabled to pursue his usual employment of a common labourer.

“ As this Patient lived at some distance, it was not in my power to see him many times during this extraordinary recovery; and on that account I could not ascertain, with any precision, the particular effect of *uva ursi* on the state of the pulse; but I am informed by the Patient, that, very soon after its exhibition, the spitting gradually diminished, till it ceased altogether.

“ In addition to the above, I have employed the *uva ursi* in two other consumptive Cases; the one, a lad nineteen years of age, who appeared in the last stage, is now totally recovered; the other Patient, a woman about 30, was evidently much benefited, but I cannot say she is quite well.”

## CASE XII.

R. K. 25 years old, Footman in a Gentleman's family in Oxford, called upon me for advice about the middle of April, 1803. He had felt weak and faint, without being conscious that he had any par-



ticular ailment, and had been perceived by some of the family to have been looking more thin and fallow than usual, for two months before he called upon me. For three days before, he had had a pain about the stomach, and at the bottom of the ribs, on the left side, accompanied with a cough : he guessed he was affected with the Influenza then prevailing. The tongue was furred ; the pulse was upwards of 90. His appetite did not much fail him ; he slept pretty well ; and he went through the ordinary business of his place. He was directed to rub a liniment, composed of *liniment of ammonia* and *camphor*, on the side ; he took three grains of *antimonial powder*, with half a grain of *calomel*, every night at bed-time ; and he was, in other respects as far as seemed requisite, put upon the antiphlogistic plan. The pain and the cough soon grew better ; his appetite continued pretty good, and he slept well : but the tongue was still furred, and the pulse kept up to 90 or more. In this state of things, at the beginning of May, I directed *uva ursi*, in doses of about eight



grains, thrice in the 24 hours: by the middle of the month the tongue had become nearly clean, and the pulse had sunk to between 70 and 80. From the time, at which the Patient first applied to me, he had continued to do the business of his place, and, at the middle of May, he appeared to be growing more and more capable of it; up to that date, however, the cough had not entirely left him: he also mentioned, in particular, that on his attempting to clean the knives once or twice, when the other man-servant was not in the way, the quick motion of the arms, from one side to the other, caused, for the time, an acute pain in the left side.

On the 23d of May, the pain in the side returned, suddenly, and with acuteness; in an hour or two, it became more easy, and the man continued in his business till the 26th; more or less, however, incommoded by the pain in the side, and by a cough, with which it was attended. On the 26th, whilst he was coughing, an abscess burst in the lungs, the matter forced its way, with violence, through

the mouth and nostrils, and for a time he thought he should have been suffocated. He brought up, on this occasion, as nearly as could be guessed, about a pint of highly offensive matter, the latter portions of which were the thickest, and were mixed with blood. The *uva ursi* was continued, in doses of about eight grains, thrice in the day, to which were added some *nitre*, and a small quantity of *opium*. For the first three days, the cough, fever, sweats, and a large expectoration of fetid matter, harassed the Patient much; after that time, the symptoms were less distressing, and he was soon able to bear a short journey into the country, whither he went for the advantage of the air. At this time, he took a powder, consisting of about nine grains of *uva ursi*, three grains of *liquorice* powder, and a quarter of a grain of *opium*, thrice in the day. Being a very orderly Patient, he persevered in the use of this powder, with great regularity, for six weeks, by which time he had advanced so far towards complete recovery, that a continu-

ance of the medicine seemed no longer necessary. He had felt very little pain in the side, from the time of the bursting of the abscess.

September, 1804. This Patient had continued well.

### CASE XIII.

I was called to a Farmer's Daughter, who lived a few miles from Oxford, on April 27th, 1804. She was unmarried; 23 years of age; and had been indisposed three months: but till within the preceding week, the indisposition was not, apparently, great; although she felt she was not well, she could not call herself quite ill; and she did not apply for medical assistance. The chief inconvenience, she had felt, was from a sense of weight below the left breast, and from a shortness of breath when she moved a little briskly. Cough she had had none. Her appetite had been but indifferent, and she had been conscious of being weaker than ordinary. Within the month preceding my visit,

chills would, now and then, come over her, and be followed by heats. She did not, however, lie by till about April 20th, at which time ſhe began to bring up very large quantities of heavy purulent matter, of an offensive and falſiſh taſte, by coughing. Such matter ſhe ſtill brought up, very copiouſly, night and day, at the time of my viſit; the frequency of the cough fatiguing her exceedingly. From the time of her bringing up the matter, ſhe had kept her bed, had been very feveriſh, and had loſt all appetite. Her pulſe, at the time of my ſeeing her, was 100; her tongue white. The debility was great. She had menſtruated regularly.

I directed ten grains of purified nitre, fifteen drops of tincture of ſquill, forty drops of ſpirit of cinnamon, and a proper quantity of ſyrup of tolu, to be taken in almond emulſion at fix and eleven in the morning, and at bed-time.

Three grains of antimonial powder, half a grain of dried ſquill, and a quarter of a grain of calomel, were to be taken at four in the afternoon, in a pill.

April 29. Cough haraſſing. No relief in any reſpect.

Forty drops of camphorated tincture of opium were substituted for the spirit of cinnamon: medicines continued as before, in other respects. A blister was directed to be applied under the left breast.

May 8. The medicinal plan of April 29th had been continued. No amendment.

She was now directed to take seven and a half grains of uva ursi, a quarter of a grain of opium, and about three grains of liquorice root, morning, noon, and night.

May 12. The Patient sent me word, she was in many respects less distressed.

The uva ursi, &c. continued as before.

May 16. A more favourable report still. Cough not at all troublesome by night; much less so by day. Less feverishness. More relish for food. Strength improved.

Uva ursi increased to between eight and nine grains in each dose.

May 23. Cough nearly as on the 16th; troublesome by day only: she expectorated with the cough, and what she expectorated had still a saltish taste. No feverish chills or heats. Appetite a little improved; still indifferent. Tongue clean.



Pulse 102 ; but it was measured just after a ride, on horseback, to Oxford, which she was now able to take.

Ten grains of uva ursi, a quarter of a grain of opium, and five grains of liquorice powder, were ordered to be taken, thrice in the day ; and, with each powder, fifteen drops of diluted vitriolic acid.

May 29. She was reported to me to be nearly as on the 23d. No cough in the night, and sleep good. Appetite not improved.

I now directed ten grains of uva ursi, the twelfth of a grain of opium, and one grain and a half of rhubarb, to be taken thrice in the day.

June 2. She was reported to be nearly as on May 29th. Menfes appeared on May 31st, after an interval of eight weeks.

The powders to be taken as on May 29th, the opium being increased to the sixth of a grain, in each dose.

June 6. My Patient rode over to Oxford. Cough better. Expectoration sometimes purulent, sometimes only mucous. Next to no fever. Skin cool to the touch. Respiration free. Sleep good. Appetite

improved. Strength improved. Pulse 100, just after her ride.

To proceed as on June 2d.

June 16. Cough very little. Expectoration mucous, very small in quantity. Breath free. Pulse 80, just after a ride to Oxford, on horseback. Tongue clean. Appetite not much improved since the last report. Strength increased. Bowels regularly open.

To take ten grains of uva ursi, the sixth of a grain of opium, and one grain and a half of rhubarb, at eleven in the morning, and at bed-time.

June 23. Cough almost entirely gone. Breath free. No fever. Sleep good. Appetite not much improved. Pulse 90, after a ride to Oxford; the morning very warm.

To proceed with the powders as on June 16th; taking at the same time fifteen drops of diluted acid of vitriol, one drachm of tincture of bark, and an ounce and half of decoction of bark.

July 14. No cough since the last report, excepting for a few days, and then it was slight. Expectoration small in quantity, mucous. It was pretty clear the

cough was occasioned by her having taken a slight cold. Breath free. No pain under the breast. No feverish chills or heats. Appetite and strength much improved. She had lately used a good deal of exercise, for one in a convalescent state. Pulse 72.

To take the medicines directed on the 23d of June, at eleven in the morning only.

September 1. A smart diarrhœa took place about July 17th, when the last prescribed medicines were omitted, and such as seemed particularly suited to the disorder in the bowels substituted for them: this disorder was relieved in about a week; from which time, to the above date, no medicines had been taken. She had been free from cough, and the breath had been good till within a week of the above date; when she took cold, and the consequence was a return of the cough, and some shortness of breath; but she remarked that the cough had not troubled her more than a cough from a common cold, at another time, would have done. Pulse 86. Tongue moderately clean.

I did not direct any medicine.

September 12. The cough ceased within a day or two after the last report, and it had not returned in the smallest degree. Breath good. She had gained flesh. Menstruated regularly. Pulse 77. She stated that she was languid, and that she did not take her food with appetite. Weather had been very warm, for the season.

She was directed to take a couple of bitter chalybeate pills, twice in the day.

September 29. She reported herself well, in every respect,

#### CASE XIV.

On May 8, 1803, I was consulted by a very respectable Clergyman, Fellow and Tutor of a College, in this University. He complained of diminution of appetite, of flatulence in the stomach, indigestion, costiveness; of a pain at the bottom of the ribs, on the right side; of want of good sleep, and of some feverishness in the night. His tongue was covered with a white fur; his pulse was 84. The confine-

ment required by the important College-Office, which he held, had never well agreed with him ; but, for many preceding weeks, his friends had remarked, that he was becoming thinner, and looking, altogether, worse than usual.

He was directed to take two grains of James's Powder, the same quantity of scammony and of liquorice root, and half a grain of calomel, in two pills, every night at bed-time.

June 2. The above pills did not prove sufficiently aperient, without the assistance of a cathartic draught, occasionally ; neither were they efficacious in keeping the feverish symptoms under : these increased soon after the middle of May ; a cough, which had existed in a small degree before, but which had not attracted much notice, then became somewhat troublesome ; and my Patient was obliged to consider himself a complete invalid. Under these circumstances, a more extended antiphlogistic plan was had recourse to ; *nitrous*, and other saline draughts, were given, in conjunction with *antimonial* medicines and *calomel* ; and a corresponding



plan of diet was adopted. These means also proved inefficacious, and at the date of this report the symptoms were formidable; the skin was always too warm; there was regularly a feverish exacerbation in the afternoon; Pulse between 80 and 90 in a morning, between 90 and 100 in an evening; cough rather troublesome, night and day; nights restless, with some tendency to perspiration; tongue covered with a white fur; appetite bad.

Five grains of uva ursi, five of nitre, and three grains of liquorice root, were now, June 2d, directed to be taken thrice in the day, in warm milk.

June 4. He was nearly the same.

Uva ursi increased to seven grains in each dose.

June 6. He thought himself a little better.

Dose of uva ursi increased to eight grains.

June 14. Material diminution of fever and cough. Tongue cleaner. Pulse better.

Dose of uva ursi increased to nine grains.

June 18. He continued to improve.

Dose of uva ursi increased to ten grains; the

dose of nitre was, throughout, confined to five grains.

June 22. Improvement progressive.

Dose of *uva ursi* increased to thirteen grains.

June 24. Continuance of favourable symptoms.

*Uva ursi* increased to fifteen grains.

June 26. Went on well.

*Uva ursi* increased to nearly seventeen grains.

July 10. Feverish symptoms nearly gone. Scarcely any cough. Average rate of the pulse between 70 and 80. Tongue clean. Appetite pretty good. Strength much improved; he had already taken a few easy rides on horseback, and, having now to perform a journey of fourscore miles, he preferred a horse, making the stages easy, to a carriage.

When this Gentleman took a larger dose of *uva ursi*, than fifteen grains, he thought it incommmoded him, and made his head ach; and he found himself most comfortable, when he did not go much beyond twelve grains. He therefore took only a few of the doses of seventeen grains each.

He was advised to continue the medicine a little longer, in such doses as he found to agree with him best.

### CASE XV.

In the month of March, 1804, I was called, to some distance, to visit a married Lady, of a delicate constitution and very variable health, about thirty years of age. She had been brought to bed about six months before : with regard to the labour, all was well. For two years, previous to the time of my visit, she had occasionally complained of pain in the small of her back, but more especially since her last confinement. During the preceding month, the pain had been felt principally in the inguinal region, on the right side. It had been very distressing, and accompanied with feverish symptoms, which, by degrees, had assumed the truly hectic type. For many days before I saw her, she regularly became chilly, and had slight shiverings, about six in the afternoon ; by and by became hot ; and in the latter part

of the ensuing night perspired profusely. At the commencement of the fever fit, the pain in the inguinal region was aggravated, and the power of motion in the right lower limb was much diminished. She kept the limb in the relaxed position during the height of the pain, as she found, that in the extended position her sufferings were more severe. There was no alteration in the size or shape of the limb; neither was there tumor, or any other visible deviation from proper form, in the precise seat of the pain: but pressure on the lower part of the abdomen, on the right side, just above the place where the round ligament passes out, gave the Patient considerable uneasiness. The functions of the bladder were so far affected, as that, when there was a call to make water, it was some time before the water began to be voided; it then, however, came away freely: the water was high coloured when made; as it grew cold, it let fall a copious, high coloured sediment. The bowels were disposed to be too open. The tongue was white. Ap-

pétite very indifferent. Pulse 130; at seven in the evening; 112, at nine in the morning.

This Lady was not a nurse, and had been regular monthly. She came down stairs in the day, and could walk about the house with moderate ease, till the feverish paroxysm came on.

It appeared pretty clear to me, that there was a fixed local disease; that matter was forming, or had formed; and I strongly suspected, that the situation of the matter was nearly what it is in Psoas Abscess, if the Case did not turn out a true Case of that kind, eventually. The Lady was under the care of an eminent and very judicious practitioner, under whose direction she had taken such of the medicines in common use, as seemed best suited to the symptoms. From the consideration of what she had already taken, and on account of the strong hectic appearances; I was desirous of giving the *uva ursi*. Accordingly

Seven grains of *uva ursi*, half a drachm of tincture of catechu, two drachms of mucilage of



gum arabic, and three drops of tincture of opium, were directed to be taken, in cinnamon water, thrice in the day.

The uva ursi to be gradually increased to ten grains.

Within four days, the feverish symptoms began to abate, and with these the acuteness of the pain; the appetite was improved.

At the end of three weeks, I was informed that this Lady had become gradually better; that the afternoon fever, and the whiteness of the tongue, had disappeared; that the appetite had continued to improve; that the bowels were in a proper state; that her nights were comfortable; the perspirations diminished: that, however, the pulse was never found to be less than 120; that there was a constant pain near the hip, especially upon the least exertion, and that the Patient was unable to extend the limb; that she could not move it at all, without great difficulty.

The dose of uva ursi had, for some time, been increased to ten grains, and this dose was now continued. Tincture of bark was substituted

for the tincture of catechu. The tincture of opium was omitted.

At the expiration of a month, *i. e.* a week after the last account, an encouraging report was made to me with regard to the feverish symptoms. But I was informed, that still the nightly perspirations continued, in too great a degree: that the pain had decreased considerably, but that the disease seemed fixed in the part between the groin and the hip; and that the limb was rendered useless, the knee being drawn upwards.

Ten grains of uva ursi, a quarter of a grain of opium, twelve drops of diluted vitriolic acid, and some tincture of bark, were directed to be taken, thrice in the day, in mint water, impregnated with the soluble part of a drachm of conserve of the red rose.

At the end of six weeks, *i. e.* a fortnight after the last report, I saw my Patient. She had no fever. Her appetite was good. Perspirations were diminished. The pulse but little more than 90. Tongue clean. The pain in the inguinal region had more completely gone off;

and, in proportion as it had done so, the power of motion in the limb had returned. The limb was still weak.

The last prescription was continued.

The medicines were persevered in for some time longer, and the Lady by degrees regained her usual state of health: a state less perfect, it is true, than might be wished for.

## CASE XVI.

An unmarried woman, 29 years old, was admitted into the Radcliffe Infirmary, under my care, on May 31, 1804. She had had a cough for seven months, which had troubled her by night and by day, from its commencement. There had not, at any time, been expectoration with it. For the preceding three months, cold chills had come over her, daily, about two or three in the afternoon, which alternated with feelings of heat till bed-time; soon after going to bed she became feverish, but had not any profuse sweats. Her breath had been very short from the time

the first had the cough ; from which time she had also felt a pain under the lower part of the sternum, and in the stomach. Her appetite had been falling off, and she had been losing flesh, for three months. It was eight weeks since the catamenia had appeared : usually, she had been quite regular in this respect.

At the time of admission, her breath was short. The pulse, measured after she had been sitting quiet a sufficient time, was 102. She had a truly hectic aspect. The tongue was clean just behind the tip, in other parts white. Her debility was very considerable.

She was directed to take five grains of uva ursi, four times in the day, in warm milk.

June 2. Cold chills in the afternoon of May 31st, and of June 1st; feverishness each night afterward. Cough now troublesome ; breath still short. Pain in the stomach, extending under the sternum up towards the throat. Flatulence. Pulse, the preceding day at noon, 104 ; this day at noon, 96. She was rather costive.

She was directed to go on with her powders as

before. To take half a drachm of spirit of vitriolic ether, in an ounce of camphor julep, whenever the pain was violent; and five grains of the compound extract of eoloquintida, at bed-time.

June 4. She had experienced no chills in the afternoon of the preceding day; but had been feverish, as usual, the last night. Cough not quite so troublesome. Breath still short. Pain in the stomach, which had been somewhat relieved after the aperient pill had moved her twice, was now not inconsiderable. Pulse 90, at noon.

To proceed as on June 2d, taking the aperient pill occasionally, only.

June 8. She had experienced the chills only one afternoon, since the last report; they were then but slight. She had had much less fever in the night; and much less cough. Breath now less short. Uneasiness in the stomach almost constant, and not slight. Average rate of pulse 86.

To take six grains of uva ursi, four times in the day; half a drachm of volatile fetid spirit, in camphor julep, when the pain was violent; and the aperient pill occasionally.



June 16. She had felt the chills more than once in the afternoon since June 8th, and had been feverish the succeeding nights. Cough had decreased. Breath was become a little more free. Pulse on the average 89. Appetite somewhat better, Tongue become cleaner. Pain under the lower part of the sternum almost constant, occasioning a sense of tightness across the chest.

To proceed with medicines as on June 8th. To have a blister applied to the sternum.

June 26. Blister, though repeated, did not rise well. She had experienced no chills; and but very little feverish heat, Cough was diminished so as to have become inconsiderable. Breath much more free, Less pain under the sternum, and less sense of tightness across the chest; but she complained particularly of a gnawing pain, and of a sense of fulness, in the stomach. Pulse on the average 87.

She was now directed to take half a grain of calomel, and five grains of double refined sugar, in a powder, every morning; and ten grains of uva ursi, at eleven in the morning, at four in the afternoon, and at bed-time.

June 30. No cough. Breath growing better. Scarcely any sense of tightness across the chest. Pulse 85. She had vomited twice within the preceding two days; she said that what she brought up tasted offensively, and looked like matter from a wound: it had been thrown away. Appetite moderate. She observed, that when she swallowed food, the stomach felt raw. Bowels regular: there was no opportunity of examining the stools.

The calomel powder was directed every other morning. Ten grains of uva ursi were directed thrice in the day, in a spermaceti mixture.

July 3. No chills. No cough. Breath improved. A pain and sense of fulness in the stomach. Pulse 78, at noon.

She was now directed to take twelve grains of calcined magnesia, and one drachm of tincture of gentian, in distilled water, twice in the day.

July 8. No chills, or cough. Breath quite free. A pain, and sense of fulness, in the stomach; more particularly felt after taking food. Tongue almost clean. Pulse 88.

To take three grains of the inspissated juice of hemlock, before each dose of the mixture directed on the 3d of July.

July 28. No cough. No chills, or feverish heats. Appetite moderately good. Bowels regular. Pulse 86 on the average. Skin become more clear, more healthy-looking. Pain in stomach troublesome. The dose of the inspissated juice of hemlock had been increased to six grains.

She was now directed to take eight grains of the inspissated juice of hemlock, thrice in the day; and, immediately after it, eight grains of calcined magnesia, and one drachm of compound tincture of gentian, in an ounce and half of distilled water.

August 4. More free from pain in the stomach. Legs had been full and tight towards evening for some time past, but had not pitted. Continuance of amenorrhœa, from the time of admission. Some suspicions arose as to pregnancy. Appetite sufficiently good. Pulse 88. Spirits low. General languor.

The hemlock was discontinued : she was directed to take two nervous pills, and a light infusion of quassia, thrice in the day.

August 14. She had had, comparatively, but little uneasiness in the stomach: some flatulence. No cough. No feverish chills or heats. Nor, to appearance, any material bodily ailment. Spirits indifferent: Languor.

She was discharged from the Infirmary.

---

### CHAP. III.

*Arrangement of the foregoing Cafes.—Observations on the Cafes, which come under the first Head.*

THE foregoing Cafes naturally arrange themselves under four general Heads :

- I. Cafes of apparently true Pulmonary Consumption in its first stage ; or Cafes, in which purulent expectoration had not taken place. The first eight Cafes are comprehended under this Head.
- II. Cafes of apparently true Pulmonary Consumption in its last stage ; or Cafes, in which purulent expectoration had taken place. Under this Head are comprehended Cafes IX. X. and XI.



- III. Cases of an affection of the lungs, in which there was purulent expectoration; but which Cases, nevertheless, were not Cases of true Pulmonary Consumption. Under this Head are comprehended Cases XII. and XIII.
- IV. Cases of hectic, in which the lungs appeared either not to have been primarily affected, or not at all. Under this Head are comprehended Cases XIV. XV, and XVI.

I shall offer my observations on the Cases in their order, and with attention to the above arrangement: the present Chapter will therefore contain observations on the Cases of apparently true Pulmonary Consumption, in which purulent expectoration had not taken place.

In Case I., I exhibited the *uva ursi* in the same state of combination, with *bark* and *opium*, as I had in the Case of the old man, which furnished me with the idea of giving it at all in consumptive disorders. For although I was persuaded,

that the *uva ursi* was the essential and most efficacious part of the prescription, with regard to that Case, yet I could not determine, positively, that the other parts of it did not assist, in some measure. In the first trial, therefore, in these disorders, I thought it right to adhere rigidly to the formula, which had produced the striking amendment in the disease of the urinary organs ; knowing, that, were I encouraged to proceed, the comparative efficacy of each ingredient in the formula might be afterward put to the test.

The powders, in this Case, appeared to produce a strong effect, both with regard to the immediate sensations of the Patient, and to the disease. The effect on the former, the Patient described as being so considerable, as to render her unable to take the medicine more frequently than she did. We find that small doses of *opium* will, in some habits, cause very unusual and powerful sensations ; and I did not know whether those, experienced on the present occasion, were not to be attributed to this ingredient in the pow-

ders, exclusively. I have now reason for believing, that the *uva ursi*, finall as the dose may appear to be, had a share, at least, in their production. The effect of the powders on the disease was quick and great, beyond any thing I had expected; infomuch, that I should have felt a higher gratification, had the amendment taken place more slowly, and been wrought by a larger quantity of them. From the ease with which the morbid symptoms seemed to yield, a doubt arose in my mind, whether I had not determined too hastily, that these symptoms were truly consumptive. The experience, I have since had, induces me to think, that they were, in reality, such, and that my original opinion was correct.

In Case II., it may have been noticed by the Reader, that recourse was not immediately had to *uva ursi*. The reason was, that I was desirous of ascertaining, precisely, the nature of the disorder, before that medicine was exhibited. For the same reason, after a fair trial had been

given to such other medicines as I considered the most likely to relieve the complaint, were it not a consumptive one, I requested the opinion of a Gentleman of ability and experience, and of unbiaſſed judgment, on the nature of the Caſe, before I proceeded further. This Gentleman was Mr. WALKER, Apothecary to the Radcliffe Infirmary, well known, in the philoſophical world, by his original and ingenious experiments on the production of Artificial Cold: and I embrace this opportunity of returning my thanks to him, for the trouble, which, at my requeſt, he readily gave himſelf, on this and on one or two other occaſions, in order to aſſiſt my inquiries on the ſubject of this Publication.

*Bark* was not given at all, in the Caſe I am now commenting upon. In the early part of the exhibition of *uva urſi*, in this Caſe, *opium* was combined with it, in different forms; and ſo delicate was the ſtomach, that it may be queſtioned, whether, without the aſſiſtance of the *opium*, a quantity of the *uva urſi*, ſufficient to do

good, could have been taken : the *opium* might have been of further service in palliating the cough. Having, on other occasions, had opportunity for remarking the more than usual rapidity of the progress of Phthisis, where the stomach was weak and irritable, the state of the stomach, in this Patient, at one time clouded my hopes ; fortunately, however, this state soon began to amend : and at length a moderate dose of the *uva ursi*, unassisted by *opium*, was borne without inconvenience.

Of the effect of another powerful medicine, *iron*, which, at one period of the complaint, was joined to the *uva ursi*, as I have reported faithfully, I must leave the Reader to judge. Had a perfectly proper state of menstruation been established, in consequence of its use, one who had not been an eye-witness of the characteristic phthisical look of the Patient, and of the feverish and other symptoms manifest, when she was first under my care and for many weeks afterward, might have argued, that the cough, &c. were sympto-



matic affections, attributable to the prior imperfect action of the uterus, in a function important to women of such an age. But as the uterus remained, whilst the *iron* was given and after it had been laid aside, in the same state, in which it had previously been, with regard to this function, it is imagined, that this will be judged to be a point not admitting of argument.

On Case III., I have only to observe, that nothing possessing medicinal efficacy was joined to the *uva ursi*, except *opium*; that the symptoms yielded in that gradual and regular manner, which gave me much satisfaction at the time; and that it is a matter of great additional satisfaction, that the Patient's health had continued good to the date of the last report.

Case IV. might perhaps have been looked upon as more strong than either of the preceding, had no relapse taken place. The auxiliary medicines, in this Case, were *opium* and *diluted acid of vitriol*, in

the first course of treatment. I consider the *nitre* as having been given in too small a quantity to be deserving of notice; and we may disregard the other articles of the *materia medica*, which were directed. It may be remarked, that the *opium* was given in small quantity, and was not had recourse to till the cough was beginning to get better. The chief object in giving it was, to cause the powders to sit easy on a weak stomach, although it might not have been without its effect in soothing the irritability of the lungs. We may presume, that the efficacy of the *acid* was confined to its tonic powers on the stomach and system, and that the cough was without the sphere of its beneficial action. It was taken sixteen days only. The appetite evidently improved, whilst it was in use, and possibly by reason of its use.

I should have been glad not to have been under the necessity of reporting in this instance, that there was a tendency to a relapse. Interested as I felt in the Case, because it was, till that occurrence, so

strong an one in favour of the powers of *uva ursi*, I experienced no small degree of mortification, when I was informed, that the cough had returned. What alleviated this mortification, in some degree, at the time, was, that the return of the cough was the effect of a severe cold the Patient had taken ; that she had not the morbid, languid look, which was so apparent when I first visited her ; and that her general health did not seem to be impaired. But, what most alleviated this mortification, was the fine manner, in which the complaint, in this second attack, was overpowered by the above medicine, administered in its most simple form. No Case of Lues Venerea could have yielded more regularly and satisfactorily to *quick-silver*, than this seemed to yield to the medicine employed.

In this Case, at present, all appears promising ; and I should look forward with good assurance in respect to it, were the Patient more favourably circumstanced as to habitation. We labour under great disadvantages in this point. In order to ac-

commodate the house, she resides in, to the purposes of business, the part she inhabits is small, exposed to currents of air, and, in short, just the reverse of what might be wished, in a complaint of a phthical character. This unpropitious circumstance prevents me from forming the confident expectation, in which I should, otherwise, be ready to indulge.

In the report of this Patient, given on the 25th of April, as also in that given on the 9th of September, mention is made of some nervous symptoms, with which she was affected. Those, who know what doses of *uva ursi* were given on the continent, in calculous Cases, about the middle of the last century, whilst no notice is conveyed, in the histories of these Cases \*, of nervous symptoms, as the consequence of its exhibition, may be much inclined to doubt, whether a dose of ten or twelve grains of this medicine, taken thrice in the day, be adequate to the production of

\* I would be understood as speaking with reference to the extent of my own reading.



such symptoms. I doubted myself, and even now would not venture to dogmatize on this point; but I believe, that the above-mentioned quantity of the medicine will produce them, in some constitutions.

In Case V., the complaint of the Patient had all the appearance of being of an unquestionably phthifical tendency; and, as far as I may be permitted to judge, it is a very strong Case in favour of the plan of cure, which was proceeded upon. What the *opium* and *squill*, which made a part of the plan, could, in the doses given, have contributed towards the cure, must be determined by the opinion of my Readers. The *opium* was not taken in a larger quantity than the sixth of a grain, nor the *squill* in a larger quantity than the fourth of a grain, thrice in the day.

A part of the report of June 17<sup>th</sup> is, that the feet had swelled towards evening. Those, who have been accurate in their observations on the consumptive,



must know, that the swelling of the feet, in this class of sufferers, is, generally speaking, a tremendous symptom; that it is a kind of death-warrant, although the fatal event may not be near. But, here, an important practical distinction should not be forgotten. In those of weak and relaxed constitution, particularly in females of this constitution, more particularly in females of this constitution who have passed the meridian of life, or on whom sickness has produced the weakening effects of time, the feet and ankles will often, from slight fatigue, be disposed to swell in hot weather, and this without portending any mischief. Such disposition goes off with the season, and leaves nothing amiss behind it. To this disposition was the swelling of the feet, in the subject of the present Case, to be attributed; and as the young woman was growing better, in other respects, when the swelling took place, aware as I was of the propriety of the above distinction, that symptom at the time detracted but little from my hopes.

Case VI., had it been attended with the success, with which, in the early part of its treatment, it promised to be, might have seemed a very decisive one, because the *uva ursi* was administered in so simple a manner. The Case, as it now stands, shews no more, than that a remarkable impression was twice made on the complaint, whilst the medicine was regularly continued. Being convinced of the Patient's extreme inattention to herself, and of the unfavourable stage, to which the disorder seemed, at first, to be approaching, I think it not improbable, that the event will, in this instance, be fatal; whilst I am almost persuaded, that it might have been the contrary, under different conduct.

In Case VII., the symptoms not being very pressing, I was desirous of giving a fair trial to other medicines, before *uva ursi* was resorted to. After a trial of very nearly a month, the only advantage, which was gained, appeared to be, a greater freedom of expectoration; the

cough was equally frequent; and the breath was short, so as to be materially affected by no greater exertion, than that of walking up one pair of stairs. The Patient, and those about him, as well as myself, were sensible, that he was not gaining ground in a desirable manner; indeed, it might rather be said, that the complaint was stationary; and it was therefore, that the benevolent proposal, for change of air, came from the quarter it did. The cough had now been upon him four months.

If we make proper allowance for the return of the symptoms, for some days, when it was extremely likely that cold had been taken, the cough abated, under the exhibition of *uva ursi*, in that gradual way, than which nothing could have been more satisfactory. This medicine was, on the present occasion, given entirely by itself, till the cough was subdued.

It will probably be remarked, that, when it was first given, the Pulse was no more than 80. To form an accurate estimate of the import of this rate of pulse,

reference must be made to its natural rate; and I think it fair to suppose, from subsequent observations, that the natural rate was about 70 at a medium. Thus, the disease increased the frequency of the pulse, ten beats in the minute. And, proceeding upon the calculation of the accurate Dr. FALCONER, 80, in a man whose natural pulse is 70, is nearly equivalent to what 86 would be in a man whose natural pulse is of the rate of 75, which he makes the standard rate of the pulse of men in this kingdom \*.

In Case VIII., appearances are promising: I dare not, as yet, use more encouraging language. The subject of this Case is obliged to struggle against her disorder, under the pressure of family and other concerns, which require greater exertions than she is well able to make. Could she attend to herself more, my hopes would rise in proportion. The uniform coolness

\* FALCONER'S Observations respecting the Pulse, pag. 97.



of the skin; the rate of the pulse; the improvement in the state of the tongue; in the appetite, and in the strength; the abatement of the cough, which, to use her own expression, is not "half a quarter" what it was; these are flattering circumstances. But the cough is not gone; and till it has taken its leave, completely, the event must be somewhat uncertain.

Concerning the cause of the intermission in the pulse, mentioned in the report for August 21st, opinions may differ. Could it have been caused by the *uvæ ursi*? In favour of this supposition it may be observed, that it was an unusual symptom in this Patient, so far as I am authorized to make this assertion, from her having been once or twice under my care, formerly, when no such symptom occurred; that it was attended with head-ach, another symptom not very usual with her; to the degree, in which she then suffered from it, and which seemed to imply some affection of the nervous system; that, afterward, on September 9th, there



was some ground for supposing, that the nervous system was affected by the medicine; that I once remarked the same symptom in a nephritic Patient, who was taking what I call a moderately full dose of *uva ursi*, i. e. fifteen grains, thrice in the twenty-four hours; and, moreover, that I have lately remarked a similar intermission in the pulse in two young Ladies, who have been taking this medicine, for some time, under my direction, the one in a hectic state from Consumption, the other in the same state from cruel depredations of Scrofula. Against this supposition it may be alleged, that such intermission is not common under the use of *uva ursi*; that, to recur to the same kind of argument as was adduced in the observations on Case IV., it is not noticed at all by those writers \*, who, a little after

\* I would not be understood as making this assertion in an absolutely unqualified manner; because I have not been able to consult every Author of repute, who has written on the subject of *uva ursi*. But it may be presumed, that, had so remarkable a fact been noticed by any particular Author, the ob-

the middle of the last century, paid so much attention to the effects of this medicine in calculous Cases, in which it was given in larger quantities than those I have used. In the nephritic Patient above alluded to, there was some head-ach about the time when the pulse intermitted; in the two young Ladies, there was no head-ach, nor was the intermission in the Pulse accompanied with any other symptom, which denoted defect or irregularity of nervous influence. Neither of the four Patients, in whom the intermission was perceived, complained of giddiness, of pain in the stomach, of sickness, or of any of those distressing sensations, which *digitalis* is apt to occasion, when it has been given to such extent as to produce an alteration in the action of the heart; and perhaps this fact may be considered as an additional argument, that, in these instances, the intermission in the pulse ought not to be attributed to the *uva ursi*,

servation would have been transcribed by all who afterward wrote on the subject.

but to some different and independent cause. As for myself, I certainly lean to the opinion, that it ought to be attributed to the *uva ursi*: I am, however, unwilling to assume a decisive tone; and I leave to future experience the determination of this matter.

Had a person been employing this medicine, who, instead of having an opinion of its efficacy, was rather prejudiced against it, it would probably have been laid aside, when the unfavourable symptoms returned, as noted on August 21st; and might have been said to have done no good. These symptoms were, no doubt, occasioned by cold recently caught. It is hoped, that those, who may prescribe the medicine at all, will try it fairly and steadily, and not give it up, under a recurrence of the unfavourable symptoms from such causes as are accidental. Consumption is an obstinate disease; when it yields at all, it yields but slowly; and, whilst yielding, it will, on such an occasion as a cold taken, reassume its threatening aspect; it is a disease, for which we

are much in want of remedies; and therefore, if a medicine do seem to reach this disease in any case, it should not be hastily abandoned, although the amendment, produced by it, may not be so regularly progressive as we might desire.

---

The above are all the observations I have to make, on the particular Cases; that I have detailed, of Consumption in its first stage, or in which purulent expectoration had not taken place. But, before I conclude this Chapter, I wish to remark, that we ought not by any means to determine, on the mere ground that purulent expectoration has not yet taken place, that Consumption has hitherto made a certain degree, only, of progress. The stages of Consumption, as distinguished by the mucous or purulent nature of the expectoration, are, it is true, not unfrequently called the *incipient*, or the *confirmed*.



stage \*. The mucous or purulent nature of the expectoration is, however, a criterion of the incipient or confirmed stage, which requires some qualification, if we affix to these latter epithets their ordinary sense. Certain enough indeed it is, that where pus is present in the expectoration of the consumptive, the disease is confirmed; that it then acquires new vigor from the exposed ulcer, of the existence of which the purulent expectoration is a proof. But, certain also it is, that purulent expectoration does not regularly shew itself at the same point of the progress of disease in one person, as in another; that, sometimes, all the other signs of confirmed consumption shall be present, and purulent expectoration shall not. Since I have availed myself of most of the fair opportunities that occurred, of employing *uva ursi* in Consumption, I have given it in two Cases, in which the expectoration was mucous only, but which, in other re-

\* See CULLEN's Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ, Genus xxxvii.



spects, had the genuine character of confirmed and deplorable disease. The cough was very troublesome, and it frequently brought on vomiting; the alternations of cold and hot feels were every day experienced, more or less strongly; the night fever was considerable; the morning sweats were profuse; there was great emaciation; and so much debility, that the poor sufferers, who were Out-Patients of the Infirmary, were not able, even with support, to walk thither, when the medicine was first prescribed, although they were situated within the distance of half a mile. The medicine seemed to have its influence on the hectic fever, but both Cases terminated fatally. In the one, there was, from first to last, no appearance of pus in the expectoration; in the other it did appear, just about the time the legs began to swell, a few weeks before death. *Uva ursi* may be given in such Cases; it may, I believe, be given with the expectation of greater palliative relief than we know how to secure from other sources; but such advanced Cases, though unattended with

purulent expectoration, could not properly have been called Cases of Consumption in its first or incipient stage, nor have been considered as fair ones for the trial of the efficacy of any particular medicine.

Whilst speaking on this subject, I must, in candour, add, that I have given *uva ursi*, in one Case, which appeared to me, at the time, to be a fair Case of incipient Consumption, where it did not seem to produce any effect on the disorder. There was, however, something anomalous in the Case. The Patient was the Wife of a Soldier; and she described the affection of the lungs, as having come upon her just as she was recovering from a fever, which she called the Purple Fever, and which she had whilst with her Husband in barracks. When she became tired of the *uva ursi*, *opium* and demulcents were employed; and large quantities of *opium* scarcely mitigated the violence of the cough. At length, when she had become tired of medicine of all kinds, the cough, which had usually been rather dry, and always without the least appearance of

pus, in the expectoration that there was, became altogether dry, and less and less troublesome; it had not, when I last saw the Patient, been a cause of complaint for some weeks. The fever and profuse perspirations, also, which were among the symptoms, when the cough was at its height, had then disappeared. She was become anasarcaous, to a greater degree than is common in consumptive Cases, and she appeared to be sinking gradually.

I have only further to add, under the Head on which I am speaking, that I have employed *uva ursi* in two Cases of Hæmoptysis; and that with success, so far as the time, which has elapsed, permits me to draw a conclusion. The subjects were young men; in each of them the constitutional tendency towards Phthisis was evident, and in the family of one of them this disease had made sad havock. As, however, Hæmoptysis is often relieved by other means; as the time which has elapsed is, in either instance, not much more than a twelvemonth, and as there-

fore the disease may recur; taking this view of the two Cases, I do not lay great stress upon them, nor do I think I should act rightly in putting the patience of the Reader to the test, by delivering their histories in detail.



---

## CHAP. IV.

*Observations on the Cafes which come under the second Head.*

ACCORDING to the arrangement, made at the beginning of the preceding Chapter, the present Chapter will contain observations on Cafes IX. X. and XI. ; which are Cafes of apparently true Pulmonary Consumption in its last stage, or in which purulent expectoration had taken place.

I am unwilling to appear to strain a point in favour of *uva ursi*, by taking for granted, that the Cafe of the lad, mentioned at the end of the XI<sup>th</sup>. Cafe, was one of purulent Consumption : with regard, therefore, to the terminations of the Cafes, which I have given under the present Head, I am sorry to observe, that the ba-



lance is on the unfavourable side. But I derive some satisfaction from the belief, that, where the terminations were unfavourable, the Patients were relieved for a time, that their sufferings were mitigated, and that their lives were prolonged.

In Case IX., the alteration for the better in the young woman was very remarkable. A common observer, who had seen her at the different periods of her illness, would have noticed, that the countenance had lost its hectic languor, and become animated; that the skin in general had assumed a more clear, wholesome, healthful aspect; that the Patient had no longer her infirm stoop, but that she held herself erect, and moved about with an alertness, which did not belong to her in the early part of her abode in the Infirmary. Seeing these things, seeing that they took place in the ward of an Infirmary, a situation generally hostile to phthifical complaints, and knowing the state of the other material symptoms, I was willing to flatter myself, although the nature of the expectoration did not

suffer me to entertain very sanguine hopes; yet that possibly a cure might be effected. Indulging this opinion, I regretted that she was resolved upon going to a distant home: but her spirits had more than kept pace with the improvement in her health; and she alleged as one reason for going, that she felt herself capable of service. Considering the time when she died, I now think, that the chance of her recovery was not so great, when she quitted the Infirmary, as it appeared to me to be, at that time.

*Bark* was, at first, combined with the *uva ursi* in this Case; not because I did, in reality, expect much from the *bark*, but because I was desirous, this having been one of the earliest consumptive Cases in which I employed *uva ursi*, of adhering as nearly as might be, the strength of the dose excepted, to the precise formula, the effects of which on the old man had made so great an impression on my mind, and had originally prompted me to make trial of that medicine in such Cases. From the latter part of the history of the Case,

it should appear, that things went on as well to the full, when the *bark* was omitted, as when it made a part of the prescription.

*Opium* was, throughout, combined with the *uva ursi*. It seemed to be of service in reconciling the stomach to this latter medicine, particularly when it was given in the form of *opiate confection*. Of what further service it might have been, as it is a medicine so generally resorted to as a palliative in similar Cases, the medical Reader will be able to form a pretty correct estimate. So far as such doses of *opium* are generally found serviceable in similar Cases, to such extent I think it fair to conclude that they were serviceable in this; it might not be quite fair to conclude, that they were serviceable to a greater extent, by acting in any extraordinary manner.

Case X., as the Reader will have observed, resembles Case IX. in having terminated unfavourably; and, moreover, the amendment in this Case was never

very striking. To any one, however, conversant with Phthisis, who had watched the symptoms with attention, the influence of the *uva ursi* on the disorder must, I think, have been apparent. That a person labouring, to such degree, under all the bad symptoms of the ulcerated stage of Consumption, should have borne up so long, was to me a rare phænomenon: and I do not feel that I am hazarding an opinion, when I say, that I do not believe the Patient would have been alive at the end of the year 1803, under the ordinary modes of treatment. I am aware, that, if the purulent expectoration alone be considered, this Case presents no singularity. I know one person, who has, without doubt, coughed up pus for years. I have read of more than one, who have done the same. In the instance, which has come within my own knowledge, the purulent expectoration is occasional, not constant, or of daily occurrence; in one or two of those, with which books have furnished me, it was so far constant, as that no day passed without it: but it does not seem,



in any of these instances, to have taken place in the regular progress of Phthisis, or to have invaded the constitution by producing the fully formed hectic, as in the Case of the Patient now under consideration. In such instances, which I may be permitted to term chronic, the functions of the body are not materially impaired, nor are the Patients rendered incapable of their ordinary occupations and duties: in the Case before us, the Patient had neither breath nor strength for any exertion, and there seemed to be a constant struggle between the disease and the remedy. Cases, which, like these, agree in a single bearing, but differ so widely as to the whole of the symptoms belonging to them, cannot fairly be brought into comparison.

The *uva ursi*, in the present Case, appearing to keep the diseased symptoms in check, without effecting that progressive amendment which could afford the hope of a cure, I was desirous of looking out for auxiliary medicines: as I conceived it possible, that a combination of medicines



might do more, than the most powerful and most appropriate of the ingredients, forming the combination, could do of itself. On this principle, the *bark*, *squill*, and *iron*, were given in conjunction with the *uva ursi*, successively. The *bark* did not appear to do good: I had not indeed much expectation from it, and I should hardly have given it, but for the oft-recurring recollection of the original Case of the old man. The *squill* appeared to produce some good effect upon the cough, and upon the breath, but not a great one. The *iron* did not seem entitled even to a negative commendation; I thought it did harm. From the *opium*, and *diluted acid of vitriol*, which were employed, I did not propose to myself any thing more than the palliation of such symptoms as cough, irritability of stomach, and tendency to perspiration: and these medicines answered, in a reasonable degree, the intentions, with which they had been respectively prescribed.

Case XI., if it be rightly arranged under

the present Head, affords a gratifying instance of the efficacy of *uva ursi* in ulcerated Phthisis. That it is rightly arranged, most of those, who peruse it, will probably be inclined to think, from the mere perusal. The state of the symptoms, altogether, seems to favour the opinion concerning the purulent nature of the expectoration, which the Gentleman, who furnished the Case, entertains. I have, moreover, a reason for the adoption of this opinion, which most of my Readers may not have: I know the accurate discernment, as well as the modest caution of this Gentleman; and such knowledge assists me in estimating any opinion, which he might form in consequence of what he saw.

In this Case it is evident, that the great good, which was done, was done by the medicine which was given: for when it was omitted, for a short time, after advantage had been clearly gained, the cough became worse, and other complaints were on the increase, till the medicine was resumed. The quantity of the medicine,

given, must appear small to those, who know what doses were usually ordered in complaints of the urinary passages, which seem to be the only complaints, in which it has hitherto been recommended. But I think, that it must have been ordered, in those complaints, in doses unnecessarily and disadvantageously large; and I am persuaded, that the smaller doses answer best in Consumption: I have, however, as the Cases shew, generally given the medicine in larger, or in more frequent doses, than those given in the present Case; but the event of the Case is the strongest proof, that the quantity given in it was sufficient.

If it be allowed, that this Case was a Case of Consumption in its confirmed or ulcerated stage, I must, at the same time, acknowledge, that it was a very favourable one for the exhibition of *uva ursi*. The two preceding Cases shew, that we ought not to be very sanguine in our expectations of a cure, in this stage of the disorder; and although I have not, in any Case of ulcerated Phthisis which I could

watch, given the medicine without the appearance of benefit, yet even these two Cases speak more in its favour than some others would do, which I could produce. Probably, notwithstanding that the leading symptom of purulent expectoration was the same, it had more recently taken place, and the lungs were less extensively corrupted, in these two Cases, than in those on which the smaller impression was made. And, with regard to the successful Case now under consideration, very probably there was some material, though hidden circumstance attending it, which rendered it more completely subject to the influence of the medicine, than Cases of Consumption, in the ulcerated stage, generally are. It may be, that Cases of Consumption in this stage, which fairly begin with Hæmoptysis, are more under its influence than those which do not; or, in the present instance in particular, where so much blood was lost, it might have been, that some of the blood was effused into the cellular texture of the lungs, and thus laid the foundation of



the abscess, which afterwards formed; whilst the substance of the lungs might have been less generally vitiated, from tubercles, or other causes, than they are when a consumptive abscess is formed by a more gradual and more insidious process.

On the two instances of Consumption, mentioned at the end of Case XI., I have only to observe, that, although they are but little more than mentioned, the quarter from whence they come makes them instances of some importance; and that the first, so far as a conclusion can be drawn from a single instance, shews, that the medicine, which I am desirous of bringing into use, is as well calculated to resist Consumption in the youthful, as in those of more mature age.

---

Cases IX. X. XI., collectively considered, encourage us to hope, that *uva ursi*



may be found an excellent palliative in the confirmed stage of Phthisis, and, on some occasions, a perfect remedy. Viewing it, however, in the light of a perfect remedy in this stage of the disorder, be any Case which occurs ever so favourable, apparently, for the trial of it, though we may hope, we must hope humbly ; there is no room for presumption. For, in fact, when purulent expectoration is once established, we cannot determine, that the local mischief is not extensive ; and, when it is extensive, when the substance of the lungs is generally diseased, and a considerable part of it already broken down and destroyed, no remedy which has been hitherto, or which shall in future be, employed, can be of more than palliative avail ; when the local mischief is not extensive, as there does not seem to be any reason, *a priori*, why a medicine should not do more than palliate, so the three Cases above-mentioned, and of these the last especially, constitute a basis for reasonable expectation, from the particular medicine employed in them : but of the

precise extent of mischief under purulent expectoration, it is, as I have just hinted, impossible to form a nice judgment.

It is well known, that dissections of those, who are carried off by Phthisis, present, in general, a discouraging scene of morbid affection. Large adhesions between the outer surface of the lungs, and the inner surface of the cavity, which they fill, and in which they ought to slide freely; an ulcerated abscess in the one or the other lobe of the lungs, sometimes of such size, as that the greater part of the substance of the lobe shall have been wasted by the progressive ulceration; smaller abscesses dispersed through the remaining substance of the lungs, even in the lobe least affected; as also tubercles, the embryos of abscesses, and which would have formed them had life continued; mischief, more or less, in some of the viscera or glands, in the cavity of the abdomen: such, in a general view, are the appearances, which dissections of the consumptive expose. The disease, considered under its near advances to this state, is most

formidable : nay, he must be possessed of a warm imagination, who can conceive a remedy so heroic, as to be able to combat with a disease so gigantic. In truth, when it is but distantly approaching towards this state, speaking with respect to cure, we cannot deny that all is lost. But as some comfort to the consumptive, even when they may have been, for some time, in that unfavourable stage of the disorder, which I am commenting upon, it may be remarked, that the impression, immediately conveyed by dissections, is not always so adverse to hope ; for that, although the above description of the destructive local effects of Phthisis is, generally speaking, just, it does not universally apply. In some Cases, in which, from the purulent matter coughed up, there was reason for supposing that the lungs would be found in the state above described, it has been proved by dissections, that the mischief has been very confined : indeed, where the purulent expectoration had been very large, in quantity, the lungs have even been found entire, without any trace of

abscess; insomuch that pus was met with in no part besides the trachea, and in the trachea but little \*. Whatever experience may determine concerning the powers of *uva ursi*, there appears to be nothing visionary in supposing it possible, that such Cases may be made to yield to medical skill, at some period, or other, of the advancement of medical knowledge.

It may be further remarked, that the discouraging impression, conveyed by dissections in general as to the danger of confirmed Phthisis, is weakened by considerations respecting the progress of the disorder. I allude to the probability there is, that the progress of Phthisis, with regard to its destructive effects on the lungs, and the diseased changes it produces in other organs, is not equable; that in the last stage of the disorder it is greatly accelerated; and that much of these effects, and

\* See DE HAEN'S *Ratio Medendi*, Vol. I. cap. vii. n<sup>o</sup>. 3, 4; also cap. xi. and xxvii. edit. Lugdun. Batav. 8vo.

See also VAN SWIETEN'S *Commentaria*, Vol. IV. pag. 67. ed. Lugdun. Batav. 4to.



of these changes, takes place near the close of life. The consumptive generally labour under their complaint a very considerable time, before purulent expectoration commences. The standard state, in which the organs, principally affected by this complaint, would be found, just at the period when it does commence, may be, in great measure, a matter of conjecture; but it is a reasonable conjecture, that, calculating upon the probable length of the complaint, and the standard morbid appearances after death, these organs would by no means exhibit deviations from the healthy state, at this period, proportionate to the time that had passed. It should seem that the nature of an abscess in the lungs, which has its origin in a consumptive tendency, is such, as to acquire great additional morbid activity, from that admission of the air into its cavity, which takes place when it becomes an ulcer. The air may act as a stimulus to absorption; or by irritating the blood-vessels, which, in this new state of exposure, may become more susceptible of



irritation, it may act as an immediate inflammatory stimulus; or it may furnish a principle, which, combining with the pus recently exposed to its influence, may communicate to the pus new acrimony: it may even act in all these ways, or in any combination of them. -But, whichever be the true mode of accounting for the thing, it is open to observation, that, after purulent expectoration, in Phthisis, has existed for a time, this disorder advances with quickened and lengthened strides, and with a malignity of aspect proportionably increased, in its fatal progress. As, however, when purulent expectoration first takes place, the communication made between the abscess and the ramification of the bronchia, into which it opens, may be made by a small aperture, so that the air can have but little ingress to the abscess, or, more properly speaking, to the ulcer, which, by the above communication, the abscess is now become; as the ulcer itself may be but small; as it may possess more or less of virulence; and as the constitution may,

in some instances, be more disposed to resist the baneful influence of a consumptive ulcer, than in others ; as in fact we do, in some instances, observe, that the constitution seems to feel no great alarm till after purulent expectoration shall have been for a time established : from these considerations, independently of those suggested in the preceding paragraph, or of such encouragement as the Cases I have adduced may afford, the impression, which the morbid appearances in dissections of the consumptive, viewed by themselves, would make, is weakened. Supported by such considerations, those, who labour under consumption, should not resign themselves to despair, though the presence of purulent matter in the expectoration may be manifest. For, should any medicine be found to have power to grapple with the disease itself, in the recent state of ulceration, the organic mischief, already done, may not be so great, as to render the lungs incapable of performing their necessary functions.

There is, in DE HAEN, a very particu-

lar account of the appearances, on dissection, in a boy who died after the operation of lithotomy ; and a part of this account seems to illustrate the point on which I am speaking. He first describes, minutely, the state of the bladder, concerning which it may not be foreign to my purpose to notice, that the bladder was much contracted and thickened, and that the wound, necessarily made into it for the extraction of the stone, had never completely healed ; so that the urine constantly oozed through the artificial passage. After having described the state of the bladder, he proceeds—“ *Ad reliquam*  
“ *Anatomen quod spectat, erant glandu-*  
“ *læ mesenterii numerosissimæ, durissimæ.*  
“ *Ingens pancreas unus schirrus. Hepar*  
“ *cum multis tuberculis ficcum ac durum.*  
“ *Parvis schirris lien plenus. Pulmo dex-*  
“ *ter non nisi unus schirrus ; sinister in-*  
“ *quâdam mollitudine innumeros schirros*  
“ *geffit. Ad tracheæ dichotomiam glan-*  
“ *dulæ schirrosæ castaneæ magnitudinis.*  
“ *Itidem thymus. Exsangue et macilen-*  
“ *tissimum corpus universum.*

“ Ut ex anamnesi conſtitit, tuſſi ac fe-  
 “ bre ante operationem non laboravit, niſi  
 “ quando per paucos dies ante tres menſes  
 “ ægrotaverat. Inter operationem pueri  
 “ toroſitatem omnes mirabamur. Ergo  
 “ ſpatio ſexaginta dierum, quibus ab ope-  
 “ ratione vixit, degeneratio hæc videtur  
 “ probabiliter nata \*.”

\* DE HAEN Ratio Medendi, Vol. II. cap. xi.  
 Hiſtor. I.

“ With regard to other appearances on diſſection,  
 “ the glands of the meſentery were very numerous,  
 “ and very hard. The pancreas was one greatly en-  
 “ larged, ſchirrous, maſs. In the liver, which was  
 “ dry and hard, were many tubercles. The ſpleen  
 “ was full of ſmall ſchirri. The right lobe of the  
 “ lungs was entirely ſchirrous: the left was ſome-  
 “ what ſoft, but contained ſchirri without number.  
 “ At the bifurcation of the trachea were ſchirrous  
 “ glands of the ſize of a cheſnut. The thymous  
 “ gland was alſo ſchirrouſly affected. The whole bo-  
 “ dy was pallid, and emaciated to the greateſt de-  
 “ gree.

“ It was clear to my recollection, that there was  
 “ no cough or fever prior to the operation, except-  
 “ ing in an illneſs of a few days, which the boy had  
 “ had three months before. During the operation,  
 “ we were all ſtruck with his muſcular plumpneſs.  
 “ It appears probable, therefore, that this morbid



Those, who are conversant with the deviations from healthy structure and appearance, occurring in dissections of the consumptive, will be ready to acknowledge, that there is a strong analogical resemblance between them and the deviations of the same kind, particularized in the above account. Diseased lungs produce that organic mischief, in the Case of a consumptive person, which a diseased bladder produced, in the Case of this boy. And the remark, respecting the probability there was, that the morbid changes, produced in his system, took place within the nine weeks immediately previous to his death, bears directly upon the point under discussion. For it tends to shew, that the time, which elapses between the period of the commencement of ulceration in Phthisis, and the period of the fatal termination of this disorder, is abundantly sufficient for the production of the similar morbid changes in it, which dissections

“change was wrought within the space of the sixty  
“days, which he lived, after the operation.”



bring into view. I do not mean to contend, that the Case of the boy is in every subordinate respect analogous to a Case of Pulmonary Consumption; but, from its general analogical resemblance, and from the short period, before death, within which it is probable that all the morbid changes, produced in the system, took place, his Case affords at least an apt illustration of the idea, that much of the organic mischief, produced by Pulmonary Consumption, may, according to reasonable conjecture, be considered as produced near the close of life.

No one, who recollects what I have said at the beginning of my general remarks in this Chapter, will, I trust, so far mistake me, as to conceive I have a wish to inculcate the doctrine, that, till evident signs of extensive organic mischief have appeared, remedies may be applied, be it sooner, or be it later, with equal prospect of success. Nothing is more remote from my wishes. The prevalence of such a doctrine, squaring, as it would so exactly

do, with the over-sanguine hopes of the consumptive, would be injurious by often leading to a fatal security. My only object in what I have just said is, to weaken the impression concerning the necessary fatality of Phthisis, when this disorder has arrived at the purulent stage; an impression, which seems to me to be too general and too strong, and the tendency of which is, to deprive those, in whom the disorder has made such progress, of a chance of relief. For the Practitioner is languid in his exertions, when he is persuaded they must be unavailing. With respect, however, to the propriety of early assistance in Phthisis, the Cases of this disease which I have submitted to the Public, those that I have seen beside, those I have read of, and those I have heard of, all serve to convince me, how strictly proper it is to lose no time in so obstinate and so destructive a malady. Nor do I think, that a modern medical Author could introduce his Reader to the subject of the cure of Phthisis, by a much more appropriate observation, than that, by which the classical medical

Author of antiquity introduces his to this subject :—" Quod si mali plus est, et vera  
" phthisis est, inter initia protinus occur-  
" rere necessarium est : neque facile enim  
" hic morbus, cum inveteraverit, evinci-  
" tur \*."

\* CELSUS De Medicina, lib. iii. cap. 22.

---

## CHAP. V.

### *Observations on the Cafes which come under the third Head.*

THE third Head of Cafes is the subject of my observations in the present Chapter. This Head, as may be seen by referring to the arrangement made at the beginning of CHAP. III., comprehends two Cafes only, viz. the XII<sup>th</sup>. and XIII<sup>th</sup>.: they are Cafes of an affection of the lungs, in which there was purulent expectoration, but nevertheless are not Cafes of true Pulmonary Consumption.

In practice, we meet with at least three distinct kinds of ulcer of the lungs: the true consumptive ulcer; the ulcer which occurs as a consequence of pneumonic inflammation; and the ulcer which oc-



curred in the two Cases before us. In all these ulcers there is the appearance of pus in what is brought up by coughing. On each of them I must beg to be indulged in making some remarks, with the design of placing that kind which occurred in the above Cases, and which particularly is the subject of the present Chapter, in a distinct point of view,

a. The true consumptive ulcer is, by much, the most frequent. In general, this ulcer does not take place, or, to speak with more pathological correctness, the abscess, by the breaking of which into some ramification of the bronchia the ulcer is constituted, does not break, till the disease, as evinced by cough, and other symptoms, has manifestly existed for some months. We have reason for believing that this ulcer is usually inconsiderable in size at first. Certain it is, that the purulent matter, brought up from the ulcer, is at first inconsiderable in quantity, and that it becomes so very gradually distinguishable among the mucus, which is

brought up with it, that it is difficult to say at what precise time the purulent matter first meets the eye. By degrees, the purulent matter increases in quantity, and in the proportion it bears to the mucus, with which it is mixed ; to the last, however, the proportion of mucus is commonly not small, if it do not preponderate. The true consumptive ulcer has, almost always, been fatal.

I do not here enter into an elaborate history of the symptoms, which precede the appearance of the consumptive ulcer, and which are attendant upon it, after it has appeared. They may, in good measure, be collected from the Cafes ; they have been often well described by others ; and, from the frequent occurrence of this ulcer, they are but too generally seen and known. I therefore describe those prominent symptoms alone, which best serve to distinguish the consumptive ulcer from pulmonic ulcers of other kinds.

6. I proceed to notice that kind of ulcer of the lungs, which occurs as a conse-

quence of pneumonic inflammation. Under the term pneumonic inflammation, I include the pleurisy and peripneumony of those Authors, who make such distinction in inflammatory attacks on the lungs, according to the part which seems to be principally, or originally, affected. I have given no case of this kind of ulcer of the lungs, as I never treated one with *uva ursi*. This ulcer is formed much more rapidly than the truly consumptive ulcer, generally taking place within a few weeks from the time of the inflammatory seizure. When it first manifests itself by the breaking of the abscess, which is the foundation of it, into the bronchia, it is much larger than the consumptive ulcer can be, at the same stage; as is evinced by the much greater quantity of purulent matter, which is expectorated. The matter, in its abundance, rushes into the bronchia faster than the cough can well get rid of it; and the Patient has frequently to struggle with a tendency to suffocation from this cause: sometimes he may struggle to no purpose. These symp-

toms have a threatening aspect ; however, this first conflict over, there is a good chance of recovery. The cough is probably troublesome, and the quantity of matter, expectorated, considerable for a time ; moreover, the system may not be free from hectic fever : yet, all these symptoms often gradually give way, the ulcer entirely heals, and the Patient is perfectly restored. Were I to draw my inference from my own experience, I should say, there was generally this favourable issue : for such was the issue in the only two Cafes, which have fallen within my observation, and that under the ordinary mode of treatment. Inversely with respect to what is observable in the consumptive ulcer, the matter is brought up in largest quantity, in the ulcer on which I am speaking, when ulceration first takes place, and it decreases in quantity afterwards ; it is, at first, pure pus, or pus mixed with some blood, without any portion of mucus ; but it is a mixture of pus and mucus, as it decreases in quantity : towards the close of the disorder, in fa-



vourable Cafes, the expectoration is mucous simply.

Most Authors, I believe I might say all, whom I have consulted concerning the symptoms, which, after pneumonic inflammation, denote the formation of an abscess in the lungs, represent them as more prominent and decisive than I could do, were I to describe from what I have witnessed. It has not fallen in my way to notice cold shiverings, harassing cough, particular pain in the affected side, great difficulty of breathing, or the sense of considerable tightness in the chest, as indications of the suppurative process, which was going on; the only striking morbid symptoms, which I have observed, have been fever, which remitted in the morning, and had a very marked exacerbation in the evening; a furred tongue; want of appetite; an inability to sleep, or lie long; on the sound side: the lungs have not appeared to be much more interrupted in their office than they would have been from the same degree of fever excited by any other cause. I do not venture to as-



fert, that the more striking symptoms, mentioned by Authors as characteristic, do not ever, or even that they do not, most commonly, occur, in the abscess consequent upon pneumonic inflammation ; all I would be understood as saying is, that they do not constantly occur : and to know that they do not, may be of use to those medical Practitioners, who were not before acquainted with the fact.

γ. I come now to the third kind of ulcer of the lungs ; that which is the proper subject of the present Chapter, as being the one of which Cases XII. and XIII. are instances. The abscess, which laid the foundation of this kind of ulcer in those two Cases, was formed very insidiously, as their history shews. In the consumptive ulcer, the cough and other morbid symptoms give sufficient warning of the probability, there is, of its taking place ; also, in the ulcer consequent upon pneumonic inflammation, we have, during the formation of matter, at least such continuance of fever and such general in-

disposition, as imply that the Patient is far from well, and thus command attention : but, in the above Cases, the indisposition, during the formation of matter, was comparatively slight. In Case XIII., there was no cough ; and the Patient did not feel so far unwell as to apply for medical assistance, till the abscess broke : in Case XII., there was some cough, and quickness of pulse ; but the Patient continued to take his food with appetite, to sleep moderately well, and to go through the duties of his service. The cough might, or might not, have been the influenza of the season ; it had become better, so as to have left him almost entirely, for some short time before the breaking of the abscess. When the abscess did break, it will have been observed, that the quantity of matter, brought up at first, was very large, independently of the blood. In Case XIII., also, the quantity of matter was very large. In each, as far as quantity was concerned, the matter resembled that, which is brought up in the instance of the rupture of the abscess

formed in consequence of pneumonic inflammation, and far exceeded what is brought up, in the same time, in any part of the ulcerated stage of true Phthisis. In each too, the matter was, in quality, like that proceeding from the abscess formed in consequence of pneumonic inflammation, inasmuch as, when first brought up, it was entirely purulent, and not mixed, as the purulent matter in Phthisis is, with mucus. But the matter, in Case XII., differed both from that which is brought up from the consumptive ulcer, and also from that brought up from the ulcer formed in consequence of pneumonic inflammation, in being fetid. At the time I saw the matter in Case XIII., it was not fetid; and I could not exactly learn whether what was first brought up was fetid, or whether it was free from all offensiveness of smell \*.

\* I would not be understood as taking it entirely for granted, that the matter from the abscess consequent upon pneumonic inflammation is never fetid. In making the above comparison I have been guided solely by what has occurred under my own obser-

Previously to the occurrence of the two Cases, which I am considering, and which were treated with *uva ursi*, I had, in the course of my practice, been called in to three of the same kind. The subject of the first of the three was a Gentleman of very ample fortune, to whom the expence of the best medical advice was not deserving of a thought. He was nearly 26 years of age. He had not felt himself very well, for some months preceding the rupture of the abscess, nor yet ill to such degree as to have been induced to apply for professional assistance. He had, constitutionally, been liable to a cough from those exposures to weather, with which the perfectly hale would not have been affected: the cough, however, had not become more troublesome than ordinary, near the time of the event just mentioned; and neither himself nor his friends were apprehensive, that any storm hung over him. From the time of the  
vation. The matter from the consumptive ulcer is not, I believe, often fetid to any very sensible degree.



breaking of the abscess to the time of his death, a space of three weeks only, he brought up very considerable quantities both of very offensive, ash-coloured, purulent matter, and of blood, by coughing.—The subject of the second of the three Cases was the son of a respectable farmer, 23 years old; he was naturally plump and ruddy; and he retained these appearances of health, unassociated with diseased appearances, or any diseased feelings, which he thought worthy of being mentioned, till the day on which the abscess broke. I saw him about a fortnight after, by which time he had brought up many quarts of ash-coloured purulent matter, highly offensive. The strength of his make and the wholesomeness of his look were imposing, even at that time; and authorized the hope, that he might struggle through the disorder. This hope was fallacious, as he died a short time afterwards.—A young man in service, 26 years old, was the subject of the last of the three Cases. He had not called himself ill, till within a week of the time



when the purulent expectoration took place, although he had not been well before : a cough, however, did not enter into the list of morbid symptoms, till the matter began to be discharged. What he suffered from, a week prior to the discharge of the matter, was a pain in the right side, not far below the armpit. In this Case, as in the two former ones, the discharge of matter took place suddenly, was profuse, and fetid in a very high degree. In a few weeks, this Patient also died.

Would these three Patients have lived, had *uva ursi* been properly administered to them? I hasten to put this question, and to answer, that I think all would not, lest I should seem to have brought these Cases forward, merely by way of contrast to those in which *uva ursi* was administered. I think that nothing could have saved the Gentleman, who, in addition to profuse purulent expectoration, had to contend with Hæmoptysis : and I would express my opinion of the probability of relief, in the two other Patients, by say-

ing, that, should Cases exactly similar now occur to me, I should prescribe the *uva ursi* with some expectation, although not a confident one, of its effecting a cure. In such Cases of *insidious* pulmonic abscesses, if I may be permitted to use this term in contradistinction to the consumptive abscesses, and to the abscesses formed in consequence of pneumonic inflammation, there is generally a great fetor, sometimes an almost intolerable one, in the matter expectorated; and I ought, in candour, to state, that, so far as my recollection goes, this fetor was not so intense in Case XII., as in the three I have mentioned, in which the event was fatal; again, in Case XIII. it is most likely that the fetor was not very perceptible, because the circumstance was not impressed upon the memory of the attendants. The degree of fetor may imply degree of malignity; whether it do or no, I have not yet had sufficient experience to determine. On the other hand, it may be remarked in favour of the powers of *uva ursi*, that, in Case XIII., other pectoral medicines of

some strength were first employed, without any relief of the threatening symptoms; and that, from the commencement of the exhibition of *uva ursi*, these symptoms abated in that gradual manner, which left but little room for doubt with regard to the connexion of the medicine and the amendment, as cause and effect. It is also in favour of the medicine, that the Patients have continued well.

The pulmonic abscess, by the breaking of which the kind of ulcer now under consideration is constituted, is, I should presume from my own experience alone, generally formed secretly, without much disturbance of the system at large, or of the functions of the important organ in which it is seated. I could not otherwise reconcile to myself that it should have formed in this manner, in the only five Cases, to which, if my memory does not fail me, I have ever been called in. What happens by chance is seldom marked by such successive uniformity. It has not fallen in my way to collect much, respecting this disease, from Authors; the Cases I

have met with in books have, for the most part, been solitary, and introduced under the Head of Phthisis, or of some other affection of the lungs, to which, from usage, a distinct consideration is allotted: but I may be ignorant of much that has been written on this subject. WILLIS has treated this kind of abscess more distinctly than any other Author whom I have perused. Concerning the formation of it, he says, “ sine febre, aut  
 “ phlegmone, *imo sine tussi immani*, aut  
 “ sputo, tacite ac velut improvise in pul-  
 “ mone generatur\* :” which account I should think a very just one, if it did not seem to admit more cough than has been present, in the Cases which have come under my notice †.

When this abscess breaks, it possibly may, as was observed of the abscess formed in consequence of pneumonic in-

\* Pharmaceutices Rationalis Pars Secunda, sect. i. cap. II.

† In one of the Cases, given by WILLIS as a Case of this abscess, the Patient had had a cough for many years.

flammation, produce suffocation immediately ; or, as happened in one of the three fatal Cases I have produced, amidst its other ravages, it may have corroded an artery of some size ; in which event the Patient, after an unequal and short contest, will sink under the combined hostility of a malignant pulmonic ulcer, and of a profuse spitting of blood.

Allowing that this abscess, which I conceive might, with propriety, be characterized by the epithet *insidious* \*, may

\* WILLIS calls it, simply, *Pulmonis Vomica* : but we know that this term is also applied to the two kinds of abscess in the lungs before noticed ; and, according to the manner in which it is used by medical writers, it should seem to mean, generally, an abscess of the lungs.—It appears to me, that this abscess should have a distinct rank assigned to it in systems of Nosology ; because it is neither of a consumptive origin, nor a sequel of pneumonic inflammation, nor referrible, according to my idea of it at least, to any other of the established genera of diseases. If the epithet, I have used, be not objected to, it might be added, by way of distinction, to the denomination made use of by WILLIS ; and then the disease would be termed *Pulmonis Vomica Insidiosa*.



sometimes shew itself, whilst it is forming, by more evident symptoms than it did in the above Cases, still, in practice, we surely ought to bear in mind the frequent obscurity of the disease. From what I have seen in it, and from what I know of professional feelings, I can imagine that a Practitioner, even a prudent and an attentive one, may be placed in a delicate situation, in some instance or other of its occurrence. He may be called in to a Patient, affected with this disease, who feels neither well nor ill, but who, or whose friends, may not be quite satisfied with this neutral state of health; and, finding only slight symptoms of disorder, he may speak the language, if not of confidence, yet of comfort. On a sudden, whilst danger is thought to be far off, the disease appears in its torrent of violence, and death may be near. Events have frequently more than their due share of influence on opinions: and, under such an event as the one just supposed, it will be well if the Practitioner can satisfy those most interested in it, that want of foresight,

in a Case of this nature, is not want of knowledge ; that a disease full of danger may have been forming some length of time, without manifesting itself by morbid symptoms, in any wise proportionate to the danger with which it is attended. —We may presume, that some morbid symptoms exist, when medical advice is had recourse to, whilst this disease is forming ; and those Practitioners will be the least liable to be placed in the delicate situation above depicted, who consider, which, among the obscure symptoms of the lurking mischief, are the most essential to it, and of course the most likely to lead to its detection. I should judge that the most essential constitutional symptoms are slight feverishness, loss of flesh, change of countenance from clear to dusky \* ; and the most essential local symptoms,

\* In four out of the five Cases, which I have seen, the countenance was fallow and dusky : in one of them, the Case of the young Farmer, the countenance was ruddy and clear. And so, of the other symptoms some one or more, the cough especially, will in particular instances not be present.

some shortness of breath on any extraordinary bodily exertion, slight cough, and a sense of weight, or of uneasiness, in some part of the chest.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that no one of the subjects of the five Cases of the insidious abscess of the lungs, of which I have had the treatment, was under 23 years of age, nor any one above 26 ; and, further, that four out of the five were males : in Phthisis, females appear to constitute the greater proportion.

---

In pursuance of the mode adopted in the two preceding Chapters, I shall conclude this with such general inferences as seem deducible from a collective view of the particular observations, to which the Cases, that are the subject of it, have given rise.

The true consumptive ulcer is so much

more frequent than any other ulcer of the lungs, that the generality of people are impressed with the idea of the equal and almost necessary fatality of ulceration in that important viscus, from whatever cause it may proceed. I have reason for thinking that this idea prevails among the major part of medical Practitioners themselves. And, indeed, if we take theoretic ground, and reason from the noble use of the organ concerned ; its constant motion, and this motion consisting of alternate dilatation and contraction ; in addition to this motion, the necessary tumultuous motion excited by the cough, that being the only means of discharging from the lungs the matter collected ; the impossibility of securing the ulcer against the constant access of air ; these reasonings may really seem discouraging with regard to the healing of any ulcer of the lungs whatever, more especially of one, known to be of considerable magnitude. But all reasonings of this kind, drawn from Physiology, or other sources, are fortunately opposed by fact. On this, as on many

other occasions, the salutary resources of nature, in aid of medicine, are greater than we might, *a priori*, conceive them to be; and Cases XII. and XIII., as also the two alluded to under the head of the abscess consequent upon pneumonic inflammation, afford most satisfactory proof, that even a large ulcer of the lungs is not, merely as an ulcer of the lungs, by any means irremediable.

The fact, just stated, is a solid foundation for encouragement to Physicians to persevere in their endeavours to cure the consumptive ulcer of the lungs; particularly at the period of its recent appearance, at which period they may reasonably hope, that, independent of the ulcer, the mass of disease in the organ is not great. For this fact implies, that the reason, why an ulcer formed in consequence of a consumptive diathesis is not disposed to heal, must be, not simply that it is an ulcer of the lungs, but that it is an ulcer possessing some peculiar acrimonious properties. Could these properties be once corrected, a consumptive ulcer



might be healed. And who can say, that nature, in her kindness and in her abundance, does not possess an antidote to the poison which endues the ulcer with these properties, and that chance or skill may not direct Physicians to its discovery ?

The want of a proper distinction between ulcers of the lungs according to the causes from which they arise, and of an accurate knowledge of their greater or less fatal tendency as dependant on these causes, has given some encouragement to Empiricism. I mean to Empiricism, in the bad sense of the word ; that unprincipled and trickish Empiricism, which discredits a country so enlightened as our own, and of which every newspaper, by its advertisements, shews both the existence and the prevalence. A person may have been ill for some time ; his disorder originally pneumonic inflammation : when his patience is nearly exhausted, an abscess of the lungs, the formation of which has protracted his illness, breaks ; the cough is very troublesome, and the quan-

tity of purulent matter brought up is very great; but the disorder, at this juncture, is taking the right bias. The Patient is, however, tired of drugs in the regular way, and has recourse to an advertised *nostrum*, during the use of which, the progress towards recovery, begun but hardly sensible before, grows more manifest. All the credit is here given to the *nostrum*, to which, in reality, none is due; it is said to have cured a Consumption in its last stage; and its fancied powers are the more extolled, if, from inattention or inexperience, the medical Practitioner, who has had the management of the Case, shall have made a very unfavourable prognostic.

---

## CHAP. VI.

*Observations on the Cafes which come under the fourth Head.*

IN the present Chapter, I am brought to the consideration of Cafes XIV. XV. and XVI., which form the fourth and last Head, in the arrangement of the Cafes I have detailed. They are Cafes of hectic; in which the lungs appeared either not to have been primarily affected, or not at all.

In Cafe XIV., I at first prescribed *antimonial powder* and *calomel*, being uncertain whether there might not be something simply inflammatory in it, in consequence perhaps of cold, taken by the Patient unknowingly; and, the febrile symptoms increasing, I extended the anti-phlogistic plan in the manner related, and

continued it, till it seemed to have had a fair trial. It was not till I thought that little or nothing would be gained by urging this plan further, and till the fever had plainly assumed, in some degree, the hectic type, that the use of the *uva ursi* was entered upon. *Nitre*, as will have been seen, was given at the same time; and I do by no means hold *nitre* in low estimation, as a medicine, on some occasions: but as, in this instance, it had been taken before, without effect, and as it was combined in so sparing a quantity with the *uva ursi*, it will not, I imagine, be considered as having had any thing to do with the good which was produced.

Should I be asked what was the precise seat and nature of the affection, in this Case, I fear I could not give a satisfactory answer to such inquiry. The Head, to which I have referred the affection, implies, that I think it had not its origin in the lungs; and that therein it differed from true Phthisis. At the time, however, when the *uva ursi* was first ordered,



a cough was among the symptoms, and the lungs seemed to be comprehended within the compass of the affected parts. I suspected, at that time, that there was a deviation from the healthy state in some viscus, or in some of the glands, in the cavity of the abdomen; that this was the original cause of the indisposition of the Patient; and that the lungs were drawn into a corresponding deviation from the healthy state secondarily, and by sympathy. I now think it highly probable that my suspicion was well founded. We know that some of the parts within the abdomen often become disordered, in consequence of those affections of the lungs which are of a consumptive nature; and there is reason for believing, that, by reciprocal sympathy, the lungs sometimes become consumptively affected, in consequence of a disordered state of some of the parts within the abdomen. In the Case of the boy, cited from DE HAEN, we see both that morbid alterations had taken place in many of the parts in the cavity of the abdomen, and that the lungs had

become affected with schirri or tubercles, in consequence of a disordered state of the bladder.

I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from the Gentleman, who is the subject of this Case, dated September 2d, 1804, which informed me, much to my gratification on various accounts, that he was in a favourable state of health. The public will probably think, that the following extract from his letter contains a better statement of some of the material points in his Case, than the statement I have given. But I hope it will, moreover, serve to shew, that where I have been at all inaccurate in drawing up the Case, my inaccuracy tends to make it a less strong one, in favour of the powers of *uva ursi*, than it might fairly have been represented.

“ I readily avail myself of a little  
“ leisure, which my engagements allow  
“ me, to assure you of my entire concur-  
“ rence with your wishes, respecting the  
“ introduction of my Case into your pro-  
“ jected Publication. I feel obliged by

“ the handsome manner in which you  
“ have submitted it to my previous per-  
“ fal ; and I will endeavour, agreeably to  
“ your request, to suggest such alterations  
“ or additions, as my own recollection of  
“ circumstances connected with it may  
“ seem to warrant.

“ In that part of the Case, where you  
“ describe the inefficacy of your first pre-  
“ scription, and the subsequent aggrava-  
“ tion of symptoms, such as fever, cough,  
“ &c. I observe you have omitted to no-  
“ tice the difficulty I laboured under,  
“ about that time, in speaking or reading,  
“ for want of free respiration. This cir-  
“ cumstance had, I conclude, escaped  
“ your memory ; as I well remember,  
“ some time afterward, when I was  
“ taking the powder, you noticed my  
“ amendment in this respect to one of  
“ my friends. My breath, during the  
“ more serious part of my illness, was so  
“ much affected, that I could not, with-  
“ out feeling considerable inconvenience,  
“ take any part in a conversation, or read  
“ aloud a sentence of two lines : and

“ when I first went out with the Vice-  
“ Chancellor, in his carriage, my walk to  
“ the College-gate, and the effort of get-  
“ ting into the carriage, so much exhaust-  
“ ed me, that he called to his servant to  
“ drive as slowly as possible, till I had a  
“ little recovered my breath. I mention  
“ this circumstance only to enable you to  
“ determine how far I was affected in  
“ that particular ; of course submitting to  
“ your judgment the most proper mode  
“ of introducing it, if you deem it mate-  
“ rial in the Case. On this point too,  
“ I should perhaps here observe, that  
“ when I attempted to relieve myself,  
“ by inspiring strongly or taking a long  
“ breath, I found a painful check given  
“ to such effort, from the neighbour-  
“ hood of the lungs, resembling what we  
“ usually term a stitch.

“ On my state of pulse also, as described  
“ after the nitrous draughts, &c., I may  
“ venture to remark, that your extreme  
“ of 100 was not unfrequently exceeded  
“ by 20 ; particularly after a little exer-  
“ tion, such as making my own breakfast,



“ or the operation of shaving. My jour-  
“ ney down was on horseback. I was  
“ five days on the road, and took the  
“ powders then, three times a day, in  
“ smaller doses : the first day after riding  
“ fourteen miles, I found my pulse more  
“ frequent, and I increased the dose ; the  
“ effect was what I expected : and during  
“ the time (which was considerable) that  
“ I took the medicine afterward, I found  
“ a variation in the pulse constantly cor-  
“ rected by the addition of a few grains  
“ of *uva ursi*. I could not help consider-  
“ ing the powder, while I was in the ha-  
“ bit of taking it, as having my pulse as  
“ completely under its command, as the  
“ movements of my watch were under  
“ that of its regulator. I have, for a  
“ morning or two, found it as low as 50,  
“ and by dropping a few grains in each  
“ dose, or omitting one dose altogether,  
“ in the course of a day raised it to be-  
“ tween 60 and 70 ; continuing, at the  
“ same time, to use the same exercise,  
“ and to take the same food, &c.”

Case XV. differs from all the rest in this particular, that the lungs were not at all implicated, either originally, or in the progress of the ailment. I cannot take upon me positively to affirm what was its true nature. I did feel convinced, on my first visit, that matter was forming, or had formed; and we once had an idea, from the representation of the Lady's servant, that matter had passed off by stool: the proper examination was afterward made, on account of this representation, and some mucus was observed, but no purulent matter. There is difficulty in supposing that matter, which produced much disturbance in the system, locally and generally, during its formation, should, after its formation, become and remain long an unoffending extraneous substance. Could matter have been formed in such situation as the history of the Case points to, and then have been, by the powers of nature or of the medicine, absorbed?

Not long before I had this Lady for a Patient, an unmarried Lady, upwards of twenty years of age, was under my care,

in whom, as I had every reason to conclude from the symptoms, an extensive suppuration took place, in consequence of diseased mesenteric glands. The suppuration was so large, that the abdomen was distended as from dropsy; and a fluctuation was as palpable as it could have been. The Lady did not finally recover; but the matter was completely absorbed, and the abdomen had returned to its natural shape and size, many weeks before death\*. If, from analogy, this instance be favourable to the supposition that matter was formed and absorbed, in the Case which is now the subject of my observations, what we know of Psoas Abscess is, if I mistake not, unfavourable: and I really do not feel entitled, by the circumstances which have come to my knowledge, to give the disease a nosological character. What however is of the greatest import, with regard to my object in this Publication, is not involved in much obscurity; there cannot be a doubt

\* *Uva Ursi* was not given in this Case.

concerning the existence of a fully formed hectic, rest on what foundation it might : and, from the manner in which the hectic gave way after *uva ursi* was resorted to, there is the highest probability, that that medicine was chiefly instrumental in the desirable change which was wrought.

Case XVI. resembles the two last in a respect, in which I could have wished it had differed from them ; in not shewing itself by symptoms so decisive, as to enable me to determine, with certainty, what was its true character and origin. The young woman married some time after she left the Infirmary, and then acknowledged pregnancy. I think it my duty to mention this fact, not believing, however, that her essential complaints were at all connected with the pregnant state ; they had indeed, by much, a prior existence. I confess that when she was admitted into the Infirmary I imagined her Case to be a Case of true Phthisis. Some of the occurrences and appearances, which took place and were observed, during her stay



in the Infirmary, led me to think that I could not, honestly, bring it forward as a Case of that kind.

She had been an Out-Patient under my care, before she was an In-Patient: observing that she was low, and learning from herself that she had lately suffered from anxiety of mind, that she was much troubled with pain in the region of the stomach, with flatulence, and other dyspeptic symptoms, I had treated her with nervous and strengthening medicines, in order to ascertain whether the cough could be only symptomatic of Dyspepsia. As she grew worse, instead of better, under this plan, I imagined that thus the ground was cleared; that the cough was not symptomatic, but depended on diseased lungs, and that I had a consumptive Case fairly before me. I continued to be of this opinion till the Patient had been for some time directly under my eye, in the Infirmary: when, having considered her disorder with due attention to all its phænomena, as far as my ability went, I was at length induced, somewhat re-



luctantly I own, to relinquish the idea of its having been consumptive in its commencement. Had that which she brought up by vomiting, and which she described as looking like matter from a wound, been examined by a capable person, and found to be purulent, this fact might have been considered as conclusive, with regard to the origin of her complaints. But I am unwilling to conclude that it was purulent, on the single testimony of an inexperienced person, like herself, because pus is not often seen in what is brought up by vomiting. I have indeed witnessed such occurrence, particularly in instances of the rupture of an abscess of the liver; but, here, there was no particular reason for suspecting an abscess in that viscus: moreover, where pus is brought up by vomiting, it is probable that some also passes off by stool, about the same time; whereas, in the Case before us, there was no reason for supposing, from the answers the Patient gave, that any pus was evacuated downwards. Not to digress, however, the general con-

clusion I drew was, that the stomach, or some part in the cavity of the abdomen near the stomach, had first taken on a tendency to morbid action, and that the lungs became disordered from sympathy with the stomach, or with this other part. To what extent they became disordered; whether simply the moving powers were affected, and thus the cough took place; or whether any local affection, as tubercles, was produced, and hence the cough, I do not feel qualified to decide. Some may lean to the latter opinion; and if we conceive that tubercles had formed, again a question arises, whether the hectic depended on this secondary disease of tubercles, becoming thus a symptom of a symptomatic affection, or on the original disease in the stomach or in its vicinity?

I will not, however, attempt to discuss this question, for it may be thought that I am already refining too much; and there may be those, who, instead of going willingly along with me into these subordinate points, so far as I have touched upon them, may judge rather, that I

have fet out wrong, and that the affection in or near the ftomach was fecondary, or unconnected. Into the merits even of this main point I am not inclined to enter: I drew my conclufion, after viewing the Cafe as attentively as I could. Were I inclined to argue the point, I might bring fome minor circumftances to bear upon it, not fpecified in the hiftory of the Cafe: but the detail might be tedious and uninterefting; and, after all, I might not fatisfy others fo well as I am fatisfied myfelf. Concerning the nature of medical Cafes, as concerning things in common life, we often judge rightly from a fort of inward conviction, without being able to place, in a clear and ftong light, the grounds of our judgment: there is, if I may be allowed the expreffion, a delicacy in the diftinctive phyfiognomy of kindred difeafes, a fort of fhade between fameness and difference\*, which an ordinary Phyfician fhall be able to difcern,

\* ————— facies non omnibus una,  
Nec diverfa tamen. OVID.

but which he shall not be able to characterize in description. Declining argument, therefore, and proceeding no further in the way of suggesting questions, I leave this Case with my Readers in the following summary, which, according to my belief, presents it in its true bearings:—the hectic symptoms in the Case were evident, and these symptoms gave way under the exhibition of *uva ursi*; they depended either on a disease in or near the stomach, or on a disease in the lungs of a consumptive tendency; if on the former, the Case is properly arranged, and encourages the enlarged use of the above medicine, as being an instance of its powers under hectic symptoms, which were caused by a disease differing from Consumption; if on the latter, the Case is indeed improperly arranged, but is then an additional instance of the powers of the medicine in Consumption; and affords a further inducement to its employment in that disease.

Thus I hope that the only point in this Case, on which I can have committed



any material error, is that which respects its proper arrangement.

---

Cases XIV. and XVI., if I have referred both to their proper Head, to which may be added the original Case of disease in the urinary organs, are instances of the seemingly good effect of *uva ursi* in hectic, where the primary local disease was seated in some part of the cavity of the abdomen: in Case XV., the local disease was probably exterior, but contiguous, to this cavity. The disease was not seated in the same particular part, in any two of the above Cases; and, from these Cases, collectively taken, may we not draw the inference, that whenever there is the appearance of incipient or recently formed hectic, caused by internal local affection not seated in the lungs, but in, some part within, or contiguous to, the cavity of the abdomen, the trial of *uva*

*urfi* may be made with the hope of advantage \* ?

I am willing to imagine that this inference may even be enlarged, and that the Cases just mentioned, collectively taken, do, by fair analogy, afford encouragement for the trial of *uva urfi* in all Cases of incipient or recently formed hectic, whatever be the part of the body wherein the local affection, on which the hectic depends, is seated. If they do afford this encouragement, the field for experiment, which they open, is very wide indeed. They would thus point to the trial of the above medicine in most of the very numerous ailments dependant on Scrofula; for Scrofula is the fruitful parent of hectic, seldom failing to produce this fever in a greater or less degree, when the part it shall have fixed upon, whatever be the seat of the part, begins to be injured in its organization †. Perhaps we

\* I do not consider the feverish state arising from cancerous affections, or from schirrous affections of a cancerous tendency, as true hectic.

† The glands of the neck may sometimes prove an exception to this remark.

may advance one step further still, and, upon the idea that, where *uva ursi* moderates or removes hectic, it arrives at this desirable effect by combating the original disease on which the hectic depends, may conjecture with some reason, that this medicine might be of use in the early morbid workings of Scrofula, wheresoever seated, before the system at large is much tainted by their influence.

This comprehensive inference is drawn on the supposition, that, in the Cases which I have just specified, *uva ursi* did effect in reality, what it appeared to me to effect. Proceeding upon this supposition, and extending it to the other Cases which I have given, I would observe, that the inference, as applied to scrofulous affections, may not seem to be so vague on consideration, as at first sight. For, of the Cases just specified, it is not at all unlikely, that some one, at least, had its origin in a scrofulous taint; and although there are grounds for supposing that Scrofula is not the radical

cause of that kind of ulcer of the lungs, which I have thought might be suitably denominated the *insidious* ulcer, it probably is one great radical cause of Pulmonary Consumption. Among the very few specimens we have of the medical tenets of the celebrated RADCLIFFE, Dr. MEAD has recorded, that that experienced Physician was wont to remark, that Consumptions, in our own, and in all the colder climates, were commonly of a scrofulous nature \* ; and I believe that the major part of the Physicians of the present day are of the same opinion. After all, however, which may appear from the whole of the Cases I have brought forward, joined to all which my Readers can fairly concede, I am well aware, that, in what I have said, respecting the encouragement afforded for the trial of *uva ursi* in scrofulous affections in general, I have depended chiefly on analogy ; and that analogy, in Medicine, is too often a fallacious guide : but it is,

\* Monita et Præcepta Medica, cap. i. sect. x.



also, too often the best guide we have; and when it is the best, we should follow whither it leads, until we are convinced, by experience, that it will not lead us towards our object.

## CHAP. VII.

### *Pharmaceutical and practical Observations on Uva Urſi.*

I WILL not add to the length of this Publication, already extended beyond the limit I had originally propoſed, by tranſcribing from authors the botanical character of *uva urſi*, or the hiſtory of its uſe in Medicine. As the plant grows in the northern parts of Great Britain, it ranks among Britiſh Plants; and it may be found in WITHERING'S *Botanical Arrangement*. A good botanical deſcription of it may be ſeen in DE HAEN'S *Ratio Medendi*\*; in which work thoſe Caſes and Obſervations, which contributed more than any other to give the plant a temporary celebrity in diſeaſes of the urinary organs,

\* Vol. I. cap. xxi.

may be found interspersed. Many Gentlemen of the Profession are possessed of Dr. WOODVILLE'S *Medical Botany*; those who are, will, of course, turn to that author for information, where they stand in need of it, respecting the botanical character, and also respecting the medicinal use of this plant. In MURRAY'S *Apparatus Medicaminum* \* is contained very various and very comprehensive information concerning those properties of *uva ursi*, which had been noticed by himself or others, down to the time at which he wrote. There is, moreover, a correct and succinct account of this plant and of its use, among the articles of the *Materia*

\* Vol. ii. p. 64. edit. altera a L. C. ALTHOF, 1794. MURRAY is particular in his enumeration of the places, in which *uva ursi* has been found. To those, he has mentioned, may be added the Province of *Bootan*, in Asia. The plant is generally most fond of the cooler latitudes: in *Bootan* it was found near *Taffesudon*, the capital of the Province, which is situated in  $27^{\circ} 50'$  only of north latitude. See Mr. SAUNDERS in Capt. TURNER'S *Embassy to Thibet*, pag. 397; or in *Phil. Trans.* vol. lxxix. pag. 9.

*Medica* in HEALDE'S Translation of the London *Pharmacopœia*; a book which is in the hands of almost every medical man: Dr. CULLEN, in his *Materia Medica*, does not make this plant a subject of notice any further than by a cursory mention of it, in one or two places, under the head of Astringents.

In this country, at present, *uva ursi* is one of those articles of the *Materia Medica*, which are sometimes kept in the shops, and sometimes not; the recommendation of it as a medicine having been hitherto founded, exclusively, on its supposed efficacy in diseases of the urinary passages, and the trial of it in these diseases, with us, not having, it should seem, answered the expectations, which the accounts from Germany had induced our Physicians, of the time, to form \*. The leaf is the part of the plant calculated for medicinal use; and, when in a proper state, it is of a light-green or purplish-green colour: the twigs, on which the leaves grow, are ga-

\* LEWIS'S *Materia Medica*, 4<sup>to</sup>. p. 682, 683.



thered with the leaves, and both are sold together to the Druggist. Previously to the reduction of the leaves into powder, it is expedient, in the first place, that they be picked from the twigs; then, that the greenish leaves be separated from the yellow leaves, with which they are always more or less mixed; and that these greenish leaves be alone made use of, without regard to the waste. Were the article a dear one, the waste would be thought to be considerable, the weight of the twigs and yellow leaves amounting to more than one fourth of the weight of the whole: but, the greater the proportion of inert or impure admixture, the more necessary is the separation of it from the part which is active and pure. The good leaves, in the state in which they are generally sold, are brittle; and almost, but not quite, sufficiently dry for pulverization. They are rendered pulverable by exposure to a moderate heat, for a short time; as, by hanging them in a paper bag at a little distance from a common fire: to a strong heat they should not be exposed, because

this might do an injury to their medicinal properties. When powdered, they should be sifted; a fine sieve being employed for the purpose, and that part of the powder, which passes through, being alone considered as properly prepared. The part, which is too gross to pass through, may be submitted to further trituration. The powder, when properly prepared, is of a light-brown colour, with a shade of greenish-yellow. I have often met with it of a light-brown, without the greenish-yellow shade: and when this is the case, I suspect either that the leaves, from which it was made, were not duly selected, or that they were exposed to too great a heat in order to render them quickly pulverable. The exposure to too great a heat is certainly the worse fault; but neither fault is very venial, where health, perhaps life, is concerned. The powder has nearly the smell of good grass-hay \*, as cut from the rick: to the taste, it is, at first, smartly

\* The *uva ursi* has somewhat of a ligneous smell which hay has not.

astringent and bitterish ; by and by, these impressions on the palate soften into a liquorice flavour.—Such is, according to my experience, the proper mode of preparing the powder of *uva ursi*, and such are its sensible qualities.

I have used this medicine in substance only, prepared as above, either in the simple form of powders or in other forms. I have confined myself to the use of it in substance, because I knew that I thus availed myself of all the virtues of the medicine, and I could not be certain how far these virtues were contained in the preparations made by water or spirit. Nevertheless, with an eye to Patients, to whom such preparations, if they gave proofs of medicinal efficacy, might possibly be acceptable, either altogether on account of their being lighter than the powder, or by way of change, I always intended to make trial of them, as soon as I should have gained an accurate knowledge of the medicinal powers and effects of *uva ursi*, from the employment of it in its most simple state. But I have not, as

yet, advanced so far in the acquisition of this knowledge, as to be able to form and fix a correct and precise standard of comparison. As a preliminary, however, to the trial of the preparations by water and spirit, I endeavoured to ascertain; how far these agents, by pharmaceutical treatment, became impregnated with the evident qualities of the drug, and also how far they possessed themselves of any part of its substance; conceiving that I should thence be capable of judging, in some measure, whether the preparations from it, made by means of each or of either of them, were likely to answer the purpose of the Physician.

## EXPERIMENT 1.

A Decoction of *ura urfi* was made by adding the fine powder to cold rain water\*, contained in a glass flask, in the proportion of one ounce to a pint, and by applying heat till the liquor had boiled

\* The water used in all the experiments was the purest rain water: it having been caught as it descended through the air, and afterwards filtered.



ten minutes, the flask having been looſely corked before the heat was applied.

A warm Infuſion was made, at the ſame time, by mixing together the fine powder of *uva urſi* and boiling rain water, in a glaſs flask, in the ſame proportion: the flask was looſely corked, as ſoon as the powder and the water were mixed.

A cold Infuſion was alſo made, at the ſame time, with the fine powder of *uva urſi* and rain water, in the ſame proportion ſtill. In making this laſt, the powder was well rubbed, in a mortar, into a paſte with a ſmall portion of the cold water, and the remainder of the water was added very gradually, the trituration being continued: as ſoon as the whole was added, the mixture was conveyed into a glaſs flask, and the flask was corked.

The Decoction and the Infuſions ſtood three hours; the veſſels were then well ſhaken, and their contents were poured into paper filters. When the liquors had been ſeparated from the powders by the filters, the bottles which had received them were removed; the flasks, in which

the Decoctions and Infusions had been made, were rinsed with water, and their rinsings were added to their respective filters, that the whole of the residuary powders might be collected. It will be understood, without repetition, that such was the mode of proceeding, with regard to the filtration, in the other experiments.

- a. The Decoction was of a bright-brown colour, a shade lighter than the colour of brandy. The Infusions were, alike, of a bright-brown colour, a shade lighter than the Decoction. The Decoction and the Infusions were transparent: the Infusions were clear; the Decoction not perfectly so.
- b. The Decoction and the Infusions had the hay-like smell of the fresh powder.
- c. They all had the astringent, bitterish taste of the fresh powder, and this taste softened into the liquorice flavour.
- d. The specific gravity of the Decoction

and of the cold Infusion was, as nearly as could be well ascertained, the same; and to that of pure rain water as 1007.4 to 1000. The specific gravity of the warm Infusion was as 1006.4 to 1000.

e. One drop of the Decoction, and of each of the Infusions, dropped from the same phial into separate half ounces of a solution of sulphate of iron \*, made in the proportion of one grain of the sulphate to one ounce of rain water, gave evident marks of an astringent quality. In each instance, the drop, when it reached the surface of the solution, became divided, and it descended through the solution in different portions, which left brown filaments behind them in their course; in the space of a minute, the portions of the drop at the bottom of the solution, and the filaments, assumed a purple colour; in the space of ten

\* Green vitriol.

minutes, there was a thick purple cloud at the bottom of the solution, and purple filaments were dispersed through the other parts of it. The intensity of the purple appearance was nearly the same in all the solutions, but somewhat the strongest in that to which the drop of the cold Infusion had been added.

f. The powder, belonging to the Decoction, when dried and cool, had lost in weight 41 parts in the hundred, which is in the proportion of three drachms and 16.8 grains in the ounce. The powder belonging to the warm Infusion had lost 36.5 parts in the hundred, which is in the proportion of two drachms and 55.2 grains in the ounce.—That belonging to the cold Infusion had lost 39.75 parts in the hundred, which is in the proportion of three drachms and 10.8 grains in the ounce.

g. The residuary powders had all the hay-like smell of the fresh powder, in some degree.



EXPERIMENT II.

As I was desirous of finding what proportion of its weight *uva ursi* would yield to water, on being repeatedly exposed to the action of fresh portions of it, the powders, remaining in Exp. I., were submitted to the processes of Decoction, of warm Infusion, and of cold Infusion, respectively, as in that experiment; the quantities of water employed being the same as before, without reference to any nice proportion between each quantity of water and the weight of each powder: in other particulars, the processes were conducted exactly as in Exp. I.

In this second experiment, the water derived an impregnation from the powders; and these, on being weighed, were found to have given out a further portion of their substance.

EXPERIMENT III.

The powders, remaining in Exp. II., were submitted to the same processes, respectively, as in that experiment.

In this third experiment, the water de-

rived a small impregnation from the powders; and these were found to have given out a further portion of their substance, although a small portion.

#### EXPERIMENT IV.

Consistently with the object I had in view, the powders, remaining in Exp. III., were made the subject of a fourth, conducted in the same manner as the former ones had been.

- a.* The impregnation which the water derived from the powders, in this fourth experiment, was exceedingly small: it was but very slightly coloured in either instance; its specific gravity was not increased; tried by the test of a solution of sulphate of iron, as in Exp. I. *e.*, it gave but the faintest evidence of astringency.
- b.* The powders lost very little of their weight in this experiment.
- c.* The powder, which had been submitted to the processes of Decoction, had lost altogether, in the four experiments, 53.25 parts in the hun-

dred, which loss is in the proportion of four drachms and 15.6 grains in the ounce.—The powder, which had been submitted to the processes of warm Infusion, had lost 52.5 parts in the hundred, or in the proportion of four drachms and 12 grains in the ounce.—That, which had been submitted to the processes of cold Infusion, had lost 59 parts in the hundred, or four drachms and 43.2 grains in the ounce: a small part of the loss, in this instance, ought to be attributed to the close adhesion of this powder, in particular, to the filter, on each repetition of the process.

## EXPERIMENT V.

It appearing from the result of the last experiment, (*a. b.*) that water had extracted from the powders all they were capable of yielding to this fluid, I did not persevere any longer, in the method adopted in that and the three preceding ones. But, that I might ascertain whether *uva ursi*, from which water had previously extracted all it could, would give

out any thing to proof spirit, by the ordinary process of preparing tinctures, the powders remaining in the last experiment were, in the present, mixed with this liquid in the proportion of an ounce of the powders to a pint of the spirit; the phials, containing the mixtures, were stopped, and exposed to a gentle heat. After fourteen days, the mixtures were conveyed into paper filters.

*a.* The spirit was, in each instance, coloured by the powder; that which had been mixed with the powder belonging to the Decoction was the least so; its colour was nearly that of rum; the spirit which had been mixed with the powder belonging to the cold Infusion was of the deepest colour; its colour was a shade darker than that of brandy.

*b.* The taste of the filtered spirit was, in each instance, somewhat austere and astringent. That of the spirit which had acted on the powder belonging to the Decoction was the least so, of the three; that which had acted on



the powder belonging to the cold Infusion was the most so. No liquorice flavour was left in either instance.

c. The specific gravity of each portion of the filtered spirit was nearly the same; being to that of the proof spirit, from which it was taken, as 1004.4 to 1000. A part of this increase of specific gravity ought to be attributed to the evaporation of some of the pure spirit from the proof, in the course of the process; if proof spirit be merely filtered in a moderately warm room, this short exposure increases its specific gravity.

d. A drop of each of the three portions of spirit, dropped into half an ounce of a solution of sulphate of iron made in the proportion of one grain of the sulphate to one ounce of water, remained at the surface, where it soon produced a purple cloud, which descended a short way only into the solution, but from which fine purple filaments projected perpendicularly

downwards. The purple appearance was the faintest, with the spirit which had acted on the powder belonging to the Decoction; the strongest, with the spirit which had acted on the powder belonging to the cold Infusion.

- e. The powder, which had been submitted to the processes of Decoction, had lost in the present experiment 6.4 parts in the hundred; which loss is in the proportion of 30.72 grains in the ounce. The powder, which had been submitted to the processes of warm Infusion, had lost 6.57 parts in the hundred, or in the proportion of 31.536 grains in the ounce. That, which had been submitted to the processes of cold Infusion, had lost 10.97 parts in the hundred, or 52.656 grains in the ounce\*.

\* As the powder, which had been submitted to the processes of cold Infusion, gave out so much more to the proof spirit than the other powders did, it may be thought that the spirit, which had acted on this powder, ought to have been of greater spe-

In order to ascertain, how far proof spirit became impregnated with the evident qualities of *uva ursi*, and possessed itself of the substance of this drug, I now entered upon a fresh series of experiments; proceeding conversely with regard to the method pursued before.

## EXPERIMENT VI.

*Uva Ursi*, reduced to a fine powder, was mixed, by agitation, with proof spirit of the specific gravity of .930, in the proportion of three ounces to a pint; the bottle, in which the mixture was made, was placed in a moderately warm situation, wherein it stood fourteen days, being occasionally shaken; its contents were

cific gravity than that which had acted on either of the other powders. This was not the case in reality; and the fact that a larger quantity, by much, of the spirit, which had acted on this powder, passed through the filter, than did of the same original quantities of spirit, which had acted on the other powders, may, perhaps, be made to account for this seeming inconsistency. This powder was less bibulous than the others, and therefore it retained less of the tincture in the filter.

then conveyed into a paper filter. When all the Tincture had passed through the filter, the bottle which received it was removed. The bottle, in which the Tincture had been prepared, was rinsed with cold water, and the rinsing was conveyed into the filter, for the sake of collecting all the powder.

- a. The colour of the Tincture, viewed in a reflected light, was almost black, nearly approaching to that of the *compound tincture of aloes*. The Tincture was unclouded, but not transparent, excepting when held up to the light in a small slender phial.
- b. Its smell was austere and astringent; it had nothing of the aromatic smell of the powder.
- c. Taste very austere and astringent; leaving none of the liquorice flavour.
- d. Its specific gravity was to that of the proof spirit employed as 1042 to 1000.
- e. A drop, dropped into half an ounce of a solution of sulphate of iron made in the proportion of one grain of the



red sulphate to an ounce of rain water, remained, chiefly, at the surface of the solution; some small portions of the red drop, which immediately descended a little way into the solution, produced purple filaments: in 10 minutes there was a thick purple cloud at the uppermost part of the solution, from which numerous purple filaments projected perpendicularly downwards.

ee. When a drachm of the Tincture was mixed with an ounce and half of pure rain water, a separation of a part of what it held in solution took place, in the form of small flocculi.

f. The powder in the filter, when dried and cool, had lost 44 parts in the hundred; or in the proportion of three drachms and 31.2 grains in the ounce.

#### EXPERIMENT VII.

The powder, remaining in Exp. VI. was mixed with the same quantity of proof spirit as in that experiment, without at-

tending to the exact proportion of powder and spirit. The mixture stood three days, in a warm situation; it was then conveyed into a filter; and this experiment was afterwards conducted in the same manner as the preceding.

The proof spirit derived an impregnation from the powder; and the powder was found to have given out a further portion of its substance.

#### EXPERIMENT VIII.

The powder, remaining in Exp. VII., was mixed with the same quantity of proof spirit as was employed in the two preceding, and this experiment was conducted in the same manner as the last.

The spirit derived an impregnation from the powder, although a slight one: the powder gave out a portion of its substance, but less than in Exp. VII.

#### EXPERIMENT IX.

The powder, remaining in Exp. VIII., was mixed with the same quantity of proof spirit as was before employed, and

this experiment was conducted exactly as the two preceding ones.

a. The impregnation which the spirit derived was small; its colour was not become darker than that of rum; its specific gravity, if we consider the allowance to be made for the evaporation of a part of the pure spirit in the process, was but little increased; tried by the test of a solution of sulphate of iron, as the Tincture was in EXP. VI. e., it gave no evidence of astringency.

b. The powder lost but little of its weight in this experiment; altogether, there was reason for supposing that proof spirit had dissolved the whole, which the powder was capable of yielding to it.

c. The total loss of the powder, in this and the three preceding experiments, was 57.625 parts in the hundred; or in the proportion of four drachms and 36.6 grains in the ounce.

## EXPERIMENT X.

In order to see whether water would extract any thing from *uva ursi*, from which proof spirit had previously extracted all it could, the powder, remaining in Exp. ix., was added to cold rain water, contained in a glass flask, in the proportion of about half an ounce to a pint, and heat was applied till the liquor had boiled ten minutes, the flask having been loosely corked before the heat was applied: five hours afterwards, the liquor was filtered through paper.

- a. The water had derived a little colour from the powder: it was nearly of the colour of a mixture of rum and water, in equal portions.
- b. The taste of the water was somewhat ligneous; it was not austere or astringent.
- c. Its specific gravity was to that of rain water as 1000.9 to 1000.
- d. Treated with a solution of sulphate of



iron, as the proof ſpirit was in Exp. v. d., it produced no change of colour or cloudineſs.

e. The powder had loſt in this experiment 6.48 parts in the hundred; which loſs is in the proportion of 31.1 grains in the ounce.

The above experiments appear to lead to the following Inferences :

1. *Uva urſi*, in fine powder, ſubmitted to the action of *water* in the proportion of an ounce to a pint, gives out to the *water*, either by the proceſs of Decoction, of warm Infuſion, or of cold Infuſion aſſiſted by trituration, nearly four tenths of its weight; the difference not being conſiderable in the quantity given out by either of theſe proceſſes, but rather the larger quantity being given out by the proceſs of Decoction. (Exp. i. f.)

2. *Water*, impregnated with *uva urſi* by either of the above proceſſes, poſſeſſes the leading evident qualities of that drug. (Exp. i. b. c. e.)

3. By being repeatedly ſubmitted to

the action of fresh portions of *water*, *uva urfi* gives out; either by the process of Decoction, of warm Infusion, or of cold Infusion assisted by trituration, about five tenths, or one half of its weight \*. (Exp. iv. c.)

4. *Proof spirit* extracts something, although not much, from *uva urfi*, by the method in which Tinctures are prepared, after this drug has given out to water all it can: (Exp. v. c. e.) a part of what it does extract is the astringent acid, on which the leading evident quality of *uva*

\* A greater proportion was, seemingly, given out in the instance of the cold Infusion. But in this instance a loss must have been occasioned by the strong adhesion of the powder to the filters, as I have before remarked. (Exp. iv. c.) We must also suppose, that some small loss could not but have been sustained by the other powders, from their adhesion to the filters, although this adhesion was comparatively slight, and from other causes, in the course of so many experiments as four. Perhaps, therefore, it will be thought sufficiently fair to state the real quantity, which *uva urfi* yields to the repeated action of fresh quantities of water, in either of the processes specified, at five tenths, or one half, of the original weight.

*urfi*, that of giving a purple colour to a solution of sulphate of iron, depends. (EXP. V. d.)

5. *Uva Ursi*, in fine powder, submitted to the action of *proof spirit*, in the proportion of three ounces to a pint, gives out to the spirit, by the method of preparing Tinctures, somewhat more than four tenths of its weight. (EXP. VI. f.)

6. *Proof spirit*, impregnated with *uva urfi* by such method, possesses astringency, the leading evident quality of that drug, (EXP. VI. e.) but it has not the aromatic smell belonging to it, (EXP. VI. b.) and the astringent taste does not soften into the liquorice flavour. (EXP. VI. c.) A part of the impregnation of the *proof spirit* appears to be resinous. (EXP. VI. ee.)

7. By being repeatedly submitted to the action of fresh portions of *proof spirit*, *uva urfi* gives out between five and six tenths of its weight. (EXP. IX. c.)

8. *Water* extracts something from *uva urfi*, by the process of Decoction, after this drug has given out to proof spirit all it can, by the method of preparing Tinc-

tures : (EXP. x. a. c. e.) what is thus extracted is but little, and it has not the leading evident qualities possessed by the drug. (EXP. x. b. d. e.)

On the whole, we see that water extracts from *uva ursi* nearly all that proof spirit is able to extract, and proof spirit nearly all that water is able. As to the difference there is in the powers of these pharmaceutical agents, proof spirit does, in reality, extract rather a larger quantity than water, (Inference 3. 7.) and more completely possesses itself of the astringent acid, the principle which gives to *uva ursi* its most characteristic evident quality. (Inference 4. 8.) On the other hand, the preparations by water have exactly the smell and the taste of the powder of *uva ursi*, whilst the preparation by proof spirit has not. (Inference 2. 6.)

In a medicinal view, the quality just stated, as belonging to the preparations by water only, would seem to determine the choice in favour of these preparations. For on the same combination of consti-



tuent principles, on which the smell and the taste of *uva ursi* depend, may its complete medicinal efficacy, whatever that may be, depend also. All these qualities may depend on a delicate adjustment of these constituent principles, on a nice proportion and balance of them, which proof spirit may alter by its action, but which may remain unchanged under the action of water. This supposition, however, rests on theory alone; and if the preparations of *uva ursi* shall ever be introduced into practice, it will be natural enough to think of giving the watery and spirituous preparations together, in order that Patients may have the full advantage of both. To this, where the appearance and the taste of the medicine need not be regarded, there is no objection; where these are to be consulted, some objection does arise: for the preparations of *uva ursi* by water, which are, of themselves, not inelegant in appearance, are rendered turbid and uninviting by the addition of the preparation by spirit; and, in taste,

they become more austere and harsh by this addition. Yet, perhaps, about half a drachm of the Tincture, prepared with three ounces of the powder of *uva ursi* to each pint of proof spirit, or a larger quantity when the proportion of the powder is less, may be mixed with an ounce and half of either of the watery preparations, without giving much offence to the eye or the palate.

The considerable portion of its substance which *uva ursi* gives out to water or proof spirit, in the ordinary mode of treatment with these pharmaceutical agents, does certainly appear to favour the exhibition of preparations of this drug, made by their means, should Cases occur, in which Practitioners may be desirous of employing it, but in which, from the delicacy of the stomach, or from other causes, the form of powder may be exceptionable. *Peruvian Bark*, the preparations of which by water and spirit are so frequently prescribed in preference to the powder, gives out less, by far, than

*uva ursi* does to these *menstrua* \*. It should, however, be remembered, in ad-

\* Whilst I was engaged in this part of my subject, I was induced to make the following experiments :

EXP. I. I provided myself, from a shop of deservedly good character, with two specimens of the powder of common *Peruvian Bark* ; the one was, the powder prepared at the above shop, by my desire, from the gross Bark ; the other, the powder in the state in which it had been received from a London Druggist. I will call the specimen prepared from the gross Bark, No. 1. ; that which had come in powder from London, No. 2.

A part of each of the above specimens was mixed, by agitation, with *proof spirit* of the specific gravity of .930, in the proportion of three ounces to a pint ; the mixtures were placed in a moderately warm situation, were shaken every day, and after eight days were filtered through paper.

The *Tinctures* were nearly of the same reddish brown colour.—Being tried by the test of a solution of sulphate of iron, the Tincture prepared from No. 1. gave evidence of the greater astringency by the much more intense green colour which it produced.

The *residuary Powder* was carefully collected in each instance. No. 1. had lost 29.25 parts in the 100 ; No. 2. had lost 21 parts.

EXP. II. A part of each of the above specimens was added to cold *rain water*, in the proportion of

dition to other considerations, that, as the gastric juice, together with the rest of the

an ounce to a pint, the vessels were loosely stoppered, and heat was applied till the liquors had boiled ten minutes ; as soon as they had become cool, they were filtered through paper.

The filtered *Decoctions* were light-coloured, turbid, opaque ; resembling pale, muddy small-beer. That prepared from No. 1. was most turbid and opaque : in the upper part of the Decoction from No. 2. there was an approach towards transparency. —The Decoction prepared from No. 1. was, to my taste, slightly acidulous, astringent, bitterish : that prepared from No. 2. had not the slightly acidulous taste ; the astringent, bitterish taste it had, but in a weaker degree.—The Decoctions being tried by the test of a solution of sulphate of iron, that from No. 1. exhibited marks of greater astringency, by much, than that from No. 2. did.

The *residuary Powders* were carefully collected : No. 1. had lost 26.5 parts in the 100 ; No. 2. had lost 24 parts.

EXP. III. From a charitable Institution, which was supplied with drugs from London, which of course had no view to the profits of retail sale, and which certainly paid the price of genuine and good drugs for those it purchased, I provided myself with two specimens of the powder of common *Peruvian Bark* ; the one, the powder prepared, by my desire, from the gross Bark at the Institution to which I have alluded ; the other, the powder as received



fluids subservient to digestion, forms a *ménstruum* very different from either wa-

from London. I will, as before, call the former powder, No. 1.; the latter, No. 2.

A part of each of the above specimens was added to cold *rain water* in the proportion of an ounce to a pint, and boiled for ten minutes just as in *Exp. II.*; as soon as the liquors had become cool, they were filtered through paper.

The filtered *Decoctions* were turbid and opaque, in an equal degree. The colour of No. 1. was a little higher than that of No. 2.; No. 2. resembled muddy small-beer of a very pale colour.—The *Decoction* prepared from No. 1. was, to my taste, slightly acidulous, astringent, bitterish: that prepared from No. 2. was slightly acidulous, astringent, bitterish, all in an inferior degree.—On trying the *Decoctions* by the test of a solution of sulphate of iron, that from No. 1. exhibited marks of greater astringency than that from No. 2. did.

The *residuary Powders* were carefully collected: No. 1. had lost 26 parts in the 100; No. 2. had lost 20 parts.

*Exp. IV.* From a third place, to which, as in the two former instances, I was directed by the good opinion I entertained of the genuineness of the medicines which were to be had there, I provided myself with two specimens of the powder of common *Peruvian Bark*: the one, the powder prepared, by my desire, from the gross Bark, at this third place; the other, the powder as received from a London

ter or spirit, it may extract from *uva ursi* what neither of those *menstrua* can; and

Druggist. The former powder I will call No. 1.; the latter No. 2., as before.

A part of each of the above specimens was added to cold *rain water* in the proportion of an ounce to a pint, and boiled for ten minutes; as soon as the liquors had become cool, they were filtered through paper.

The filtered *Decoction* prepared from No. 1. was light-coloured, turbid, opaque; like pale, muddy small-beer: that prepared from No. 2. was high-coloured, clear, transparent; it was much like port wine, become tawny by age.—The *Decoction* from No. 1. was, to my taste, slightly acidulous, astringent, bitterish: that from No. 2. had no slightly acidulous taste; somewhat of an astringent, bitterish taste it certainly had.—On trying the *Decoctions* by the test of a solution of sulphate of iron, No. 1. afforded the proper green appearance and cloudiness: No. 2. afforded a dark brown colour at first, which soon became of a purplish black, and it continued unclouded and transparent for a considerable time.

The *residuary Powders* were carefully collected: No. 1. had lost 20.5 parts in the 100; No. 2. had lost 23.125 parts.—No. 1. had not originally been sifted through a very fine sieve.

---

---

The experiments on the specimens, No. 1., tend

thus we have no right to conclude, *a priori*, that, when water or spirit have ex-

to shew that the powder of *Peruvian Bark* gives out to *proof spirit*, by the ordinary mode of preparing Tinctures, in the proportion of two drachms and one scruple *per ounce* : and that it gives out to *water*, by the process of Decoction, in the proportion of one drachm, two scruples, and sixteen grains *per ounce* ; in this latter calculation, the average of the three experiments is taken.—If No. 1., in EXP. IV., did not give out less to *water* merely because it was not in quite so fine a powder as the corresponding specimens in the other experiments were, (and much less I cannot suppose that it did give out on this account,) it appears that specimens of genuine *Peruvian Bark* may differ as to the proportion of their substance which they give out to that fluid.

I do not feel warranted in drawing any inference, with regard to the pharmaceutical properties of *Peruvian Bark*, from the experiments made on the specimens, No. 2. ; for I cannot, I am sorry to observe, persuade myself that any one of them was pure. In addition to the facts, furnished by the results of the experiments which I have stated, I have to remark, that the specimens, No. 2., differed from each other in colour, and also from those, No. 1. ; whilst those, No. 1., resembled each other, very nearly ; moreover, that it appeared to me, and not to me alone, that the specimens, No. 1., were less altered in colour, by the process of Decoction, than the specimens, No. 2., were.—As to No. 2., in EXP. IV.,

tracted all they are able from this drug, the residue contains nothing medicinally active. In the present state, therefore, of our knowledge on this subject, if the pre-

that must have been either *Peruvian Bark* shamefully adulterated, or some other vegetable substance fraudulently substituted for it : but I am confidently of opinion, that neither adulteration nor substitution was made at the place, at which it was procured for my purpose. All my suspicions of adulteration or substitution, as practised with regard to the powder of Bark, attach to those who prepare the powder in the large way.

On account of the labour required to reduce gross *Peruvian Bark* to so fine a powder, in a common mortar, as is requisite when Bark is taken in substance, the powder of Bark is generally prepared in the large way, for this purpose. Under this circumstance, the observations on the specimens, No. 2., which I have been forced, by a sense of professional duty, to make, appear to me to furnish matter for serious reflexion. Bark has sometimes been emphatically styled one of the Pillars of Medicine ; the lives of Patients are often trusted to its efficacy : and how melancholy is the thought, that in Cases admitting of cure, Cases in which Bark is the proper remedy, and in which it is taken under the direction of a skillful Physician, the Patients may yet be lost ; — lost by reason of the unsuspected impurity of the medicine, on which reliance is placed !



parations from this drug, by water and ſpirit, ſhall have been employed without anſwering our purpoſe, there will be a propriety in endeavouring to employ it in ſubſtance ; as, otherwiſe, we may not be certain of meeting the diſorders, we wiſh to remove by its uſe, with the full force of its curative efficacy.

Stronger preparations of *uva urſi*, by water, than thoſe obtained in the above experiments, may be procured, by making the proportion of the powder to the water greater than it was there made. With regard to the ſolution of pure ſaline ſubſtances, water has its point of ſaturation ; reſuſing to diſſolve more, after it has diſſolved a certain proportion, although it ſtill remains perfectly fluid : but with regard to the ſolution of the gummy parts of vegetables, and the other parts of them which it is capable of diſſolving, the caſe is different ; it proceeds to diſſolve more and more of theſe parts, till it becomes of a mucilaginous conſiſtence, or even till it loſes its fluidity. Stronger preparations of this drug by ſpi-

rit, also, may be procured by proceeding on the same principle: I imagine, however, that stronger preparations by spirit will not often be aimed at, on account of the large quantity of the spirit which would be absorbed by the powder, were this used in a greater proportion, and which would thus be lost in the process. I suspect even that the loss occasioned in this manner, with the proportion of the powder to the spirit which I made use of, is such, as might be likely to lead to the use of the powder in a smaller proportion; and that the proportion of two ounces to a pint might, upon the whole, be the least liable to objection.

It will probably have occurred to the medical Reader, that, as both water and proof spirit dissolve so large a part of the substance of *uva ursi*, this drug would seem to be one of those, from which Extracts might be commodiously prepared. They may, in fact, be commodiously prepared from it; and if it should be the fate of the drug to come much into request, we may expect that preparations of

this kind will find their way into practice. The Extract, whether prepared by water or ſpirit, is of a dark reddiſh-brown colour. It has an aſtringent, bitteriſh taſte, and ſo far its taſte is ſimilar to that of the freſh powder: the watery Extract appeared, in my preparation, to leave a very faint liquorice flavour; in the ſpirituſous Extract, this flavour was ſcarcely, if at all, ſenſible.

Rectified ſpirit takes rather more from *uva urſi* than proof ſpirit. The fine powder loſt 46 parts in the hundred, after it had been treated with rectified ſpirit in the ſame manner it was with proof in Exp. VI., wherein it loſt 44 parts in the hundred, only. The Tincture, prepared with rectified ſpirit, is nearly of the colour of the *compound tincture of aloes*. When this Tincture is added to pure water in ſo large a proportion as 1 to 12, there is a ſeparation of green-coloured flocculi: hence we may conclude, that the colour of the reſinous part of *uva urſi* is green.

The above are, I think, all the obſervations deſerving notice, which the courſe

of pharmaceutical experiments, I pursued, afforded me opportunities of making.

The fresh powder of *uva ursi*, in the cautious doses in which I have given it, has in general agreed very well with the stomach. But it may be worthy of remark, that I was led to the exhibition of these cautious doses, from having seen the ruffling effect of such larger ones, as Physicians formerly gave and recommended, in diseases of the urinary passages;—the diseases, to which the use of the medicine was, in a manner, appropriated. When the dose amounts to half a drachm, the stomach will often be affected with uneasiness, a sense of distention and nausea; I have known vomiting the consequence of such dose; and sometimes I have suspected that it has purged. The smaller doses, of from eight to fifteen grains, taken as frequently as thrice in the day, do not, now and then, sit so easy on the stomach as might be wished: but now and then, also, twenty grains, or



even more, will be taken thrice in the day without producing any uneasy sensation. When an uneasy sensation is produced by the moderate doses, it may, in general, be obviated by *opium*, given, in the quantity of the sixth, the fourth, or the half of a grain, as circumstances may require, either mixed with the powder, or else immediately before the powder in a small pill. A proportionate quantity of the *tincture of opium*, or of the *camphorated tincture of opium*, will answer the same purpose. I doubt whether, in Consumption, the addition of *opium* to *uva urſi* is useful in other respects, excepting where the cough is harassing in the extreme. In a few instances, when my Patients have been taking the medicine in the simple form of powders, and have stated that they felt the stomach a little oppressed by it, I have, instead of directing the addition of *opium*, advised them to put the powders they were to take in the course of the next four and twenty hours, successively, into separate tea-cups, and to

pour on each the quantity of a table spoonfull of boiling water ; at the time of taking, warm milk, or mint tea where this was preferred, was added to the powders thus prepared ; and, for the most part, no oppression has been felt after recourse was had to this method. It may be presumed that the boiling water acts in aid of the digestive powers, when they are weak, by softening the powder of *uva ursi*, and by conveying a considerable portion of it into the stomach in a state of solution. From the powerful solvent effect of cold water on *uva ursi*, as evinced by the instance of the cold Infusion in the foregoing experiments, the same advantage, if it be actually an advantage, must be derived, in some measure, when the medicine is directed in the form of draughts or mixtures : the watery vehicle, assisted by the gentle trituration made use of to mix the powder intimately with it, must be acting on the powder, and possessing itself of some of the soluble parts, continually, between the time at which

the medicine is compounded, and the time at which it is taken.

I am of opinion that *uva ursi*, even in the smaller doses above specified, has now and then an effect, sensibly felt by the Patients, on the nervous system ; for, under such doses of it, lowness, headach, or slight vertiginous sensations have been complained of by those, who were not, at other times, subject to these affections, and who were taking this medicine by itself : in a few instances, in which I had no reason for supposing the imagination was very active, I have known Patients complain of feeling, “ they knew not “ how, all over,” soon after the medicine had been swallowed.

If *uva ursi* have the power of abating hectic, it will, of course, proportionably abate the increased frequency of the pulse dependant on that sort of fever. I conceive, however, that its effect on the action of the heart and arteries may not be, altogether, thus secondary. I have before stated my reasons for thinking that it sometimes produced the remarkable effect

of an intermission in the pulse\*.—From repeated observation I am induced to think, moreover, that it will occasionally lessen the diameter of the arteries in a very perceptible degree; the pulse becoming preternaturally small during its exhibition.—Several times have I suspected, and still I cannot refrain from suspecting, that the pulse became preternaturally slow by reason of its influence: in the instance of the old man, the pulse was for some time at but little more than 60 †; in that of the person who is the subject of the seventh Case, it was once found as slow as 63 ‡; from the Observations on Case XIV., it appears that the pulse of the Gentleman, who is the subject of it, was sometimes as slow as 50 §; and in that of a Gentleman, whose natural rate of pulse I had good grounds for estimating at about 70, the pulse was, one day, when he was under a course of *ura* *urfi*, as slow as 54, and that just after his

\* Pag. 105, &amp;c.

† Pag. 42.

‡ Pag. 4.

§ Pag. 168.



return from a moderate walk. In all the above instances, and in a few others of a similar kind which have fallen under my notice, the pulse was very small at the time it was slowest: it had nothing of that roundness and fulness, which in general belong to it, when it is reduced below its natural standard of frequency by *digitalis*; and this, with some, may be a reason for concluding, that my suspicion as to preternatural slowness was not well founded. Another reason for this conclusion may be, that you cannot, with any degree of certainty, reduce the rate of the pulse by *uva ursi*, under all circumstances of the system, give what doses of it you please. I have given it, in pretty large doses, to persons who had slight disorders, by which the natural actions of the system had not been altered, without having been able to produce any alteration in the pulse, with regard to its frequency. In all the Cases, in which I suspected a preternatural slowness of the pulse, as the consequence of the employment of the above medicine, the natural rate of the

pulse had been increased previously by hectic\*. This medicine, according to my observations, is capable of effecting various changes in the appearance of the urine. We know that, when hectic symptoms have taken place in Phthisis, the urine is commonly made in small quantity, is high-coloured at first, becomes turbid as it grows cool, and deposits a copious,

\* The rate of the pulse is affected by the postures of the body. It is, *cæteris paribus*, most slow in the lying posture, and least slow in the standing posture. In order to make a fair comparison, I always endeavoured to estimate the pulses of my Patients, who were taking *uva ursi*, under similar circumstances. I measured their pulses whilst they were sitting; and, in the instances of those who had been moving about, after they had been sitting some little time: if they were hurried or warm from a walk, as far as I could, I delayed making my minute of the rate of the pulse till these effects of bodily motion had subsided. In those, whose lungs are weak, earnest conversation, or a fit of coughing, accelerates the rate of the pulse for a short time afterwards; and the effort to check a cough will accelerate it: if, therefore, I had not attended to these circumstances also, I should not have ascertained the true rate of the pulse with any precision.

thick sediment. Unless my experience has misled me, these appearances, in Cases not far advanced, generally change much for the better, after *uva ursi* has been taken for a while; the urine is made in the natural quantity, it is of the natural colour, and it deposits no more sediment than urine in the natural state ought to do. Such favourable changes in this secretion may, properly enough, be attributed, in great measure, to a favourable change in the disorder: occasionally, however, the urine, from being high-coloured, as before-mentioned, becomes more pale and limpid than it usually had been in the healthy state of the Patient.—In several Cases, in which I had employed the medicine for some time, and had reached a moderately large dose of it, I observed that the urine assumed a greenish cast: once or twice, the colour was so strong, that when the urine was put into a glass tumbler, and viewed from a little distance, it looked almost black. The greenish cast of colour, so unusual in urine, attracted my attention very much at first;



for I was not at all prepared to expect it: afterwards, I found that this phenomenon had already been noticed by the late Dr. HEBERDEN\*.

When the tongue is foul from hectic depending on Phthisis, it becomes, if I mistake not, either comparatively clean, or absolutely so, under the influence of *uva ursi*, excepting in deplorably advanced states of the disease; and in proportion as the tongue becomes clean, there is a return of the proper desire and relish of food.

Astringency is the predominant vegetable property which has, as yet, been detected in this drug; and it has accordingly been classed under the head of astringent substances. This property was apparent in the experiments which I have described. But there is no necessity for first making a watery or spirituous preparation from *uva ursi*, in order to detect it. If a little of the powder itself be added to

\* Commentarii, pag. 360.



a solution of sulphate of iron, a purple colour, the evidence of an astringent property, is produced. A more popular proof of its astringency is afforded in Sweden, and in a part of Russia, by the application of it to the tanning of leather \*. Yet, I am not proceeding to assert that the medicinal powers of this drug, be they what they may, are to be explained from the mere consideration of its astringent property; on its astringent property, considered as simple, and not modified by combination, I cannot, indeed, persuade myself that they depend †. Nevertheless, I should be greatly at a loss were I to endeavour to shew, from what other of the vegetable principles, which the plant possesses, acting in combination with the astringent acid, its medicinal powers are derived. My knowledge of its

\* MURRAY'S App. Medicam. Vol. ii. p. 80, 81.

† This point might, with sufficient probability, be ascertained by comparative trials, made with other vegetable astringents. Such comparative trials will naturally be made, provided the medicinal powers of *uva ursi* are found to be deserving of much attention.

constituent parts is imperfect and superficial. Of the proportion, in which, by the inimitable operations of nature in the vegetative process, these parts are united, of the nature of these parts, and even of their number, I have but incorrect ideas. Were my knowledge, on these points, as complete and deep as the present state of science could make it, and were my notions of the medicinal efficacy of the plant strictly just and accurate, I should still probably be nearly as unable, as I am under the defective knowledge I now possess, to deduce its character from its composition. How little a way has science gone in demonstrating on what constituent part, or on what combination of constituent parts, depend the remarkable effects, whether salutary or otherwise, produced on the human body, either by *opium*, by *digitalis*, or by *belladonna* !

I conceive, that if prejudices arise against the exhibition of *uva ursi* in Phthisis, they will arise, chiefly, because its leading vegetable property, astringency, may not seem adapted to the feverish

disposition, which accompanies that disorder in all its stages. But if the enlightened Physician, taking a candid review of his own practice, and of that of others, which he may have been witness to, will sum up fairly the advantages that have been gained, with regard to the removal of this feverish disposition, by bleeding and other powerful antiphlogistic remedies, he will probably think, that an objection to the use of *uva ursi*, made, *a priori*, on the principle I have just stated, is not solid. In fact, the fever, which accompanies Consumption, is of a hectic nature from its commencement : for this reason, we do not succeed, according to our wishes, in the removal of it by those means, which we efficaciously employ in simple inflammatory affections ; and because we do not, it seems rational to aim at the removal of this fever, by means of another kind. This argument, however, merely tends to shew, independently of experience, that there may be no impropriety in the employment of a medicine, in consumptive Cases, the known leading vege-



table property of which is astringency. There are considerations, from which the positive propriety of the employment of a medicine of this description, in such Cases, would seem, independently still of experience, to be implied : such as, that riding on horseback, and occupations in the open air somewhat laborious in proportion to the strength, which rank among the most generally acknowledged auxiliary remedies in Consumption, are of a bracing nature. To the same purport I may observe, that Consumption prevails more in towns, especially in large towns, than in the country, and principally among those who follow sedentary occupations ; that it attacks the weaker, more frequently than the stronger sex ; that those of the stronger sex whom it does attack are usually of a delicate habit ; and that thus the disease is, in a manner, the offspring of relaxation and debility. Before I conclude, I am desirous of guarding my meaning against misapprehension. Although I have not found bleeding do more than palliate in Con-



sumption, I do not infer that it ought never to be resorted to in this complaint. Although a milk and vegetable diet is not a sovereign cure, I do not condemn milk and vegetables, nor recommend, as more proper, meat and fermented liquors. Both bleeding and a milk and vegetable diet may, at times, be useful auxiliaries to remedies, which, as to curative efficacy, rank higher than themselves. To speak my real sentiments, however, I do believe, that excepting where the consumptive inflammatory diathesis is much increased, as it sometimes is, by accidental colds, there is less occasion for the loss of blood, and for a strict abstinence from animal food and its preparations, than some Practitioners of eminence have supposed. In the Cases, which I have treated with *uva ursi*, I have always enjoined the Patients to refrain from strong fermented liquors; in other parts of their diet, I have left them, in good measure, to the suggestions of their appetites: and in general I have found, that when they entered upon the use of the medicine, they preferred milk

and vegetables to animal food, on account of the weakness of their stomachs ; that, ere long, the tone of their stomachs being increased, they had a desire for a little animal food of a mild kind ; and that, to say the least, they did not appear at all the worse for having been permitted to gratify this desire. But here I was guided by experience gradually acquired, without regard to the medicine I was employing. I did not form a particular theory from any notions of my own, founded on the astringent or other properties of *uva ursi*, and then adopt a system of treatment correspondent to that theory, to the exclusion of some among the reputed auxiliaries in Consumption, and to the adoption of others. With respect to this drug, my procedure has been altogether practical ; I have presumed no further than to judge grossly as to its effects ; I never felt qualified to penetrate into the philosophy of its agency ; to explain from the known laws of the human economy the mode of its medicinal operation, or even the principle on which it operates.

Whilst I have employed it in Consumption, in preference to any other medicine, I have been free from prejudice as to the subordinate parts of the plan; I have wished, and I still wish, to retain, without theoretic selection, every auxiliary, whether afforded by Exercise, by Diet, or by the *Materia Medica*, which experience has approved.





## APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the preceding chapters, and who are mentioned in the text of the book. The names are given in the order in which they are mentioned in the text, and are arranged in alphabetical order of the surnames. The names of the persons who are mentioned in the text of the book are given in the order in which they are mentioned in the text, and are arranged in alphabetical order of the surnames. The names of the persons who are mentioned in the text of the book are given in the order in which they are mentioned in the text, and are arranged in alphabetical order of the surnames.

Of the subjects of Class I. III. 27  
XVI, I have found nothing more than  
Gales were known: that in I have not  
found for preliminary that they have gone in  
well.

---

## APPENDIX.

---

MAY, 1805.

THE time, which has elapsed since the foregoing Cases were committed to the press \*, enables me to produce some additional ones. But, before I enter upon the histories of these, there will be a propriety in my describing, as accurately as I can, the present state of the subjects of the original Cases. They have, it will be allowed, been tried by an unfriendly, and unusually severe season.

Of the subjects of Cases I., III., XI., XVI., I have heard nothing since these Cases were printed : thus far I have reason for presuming that they have gone on well.

\* See Preface.

The subjects of Cases II., V., VII., XII., XIII., XV., have been and are now in good health. The young woman, who is the subject of Case II., had not her ordinary winter cough, and she passed a more comfortable winter than she had passed for several years preceding.

The subject of Case IV. continued moderately well through the winter; what she had especially to complain of was chronic Rheumatism. She persevered in taking her twenty grains of *uva ursi* at bed-time, by way of security against a return of the cough. From unadvised exposure, in the beginning of March, she caught a very bad cold, which principally affected the lungs. The inflammatory symptoms were, at first, considerable, for the relief of which she took *antimonial powder* with a small portion of *calomel* at bed-time, and a cooling saline medicine at other parts of the day. In about a fortnight, from the time she caught the cold, the simply inflammatory symptoms yielded. A cough was left, which was chiefly troublesome about bed-time, and



from five to seven in the morning; thus resembling, pretty strongly, the cough with which she had to strive, under the relapse that occurred in the course of the last summer \*. The medicines above-mentioned were now changed for the *uva ursi*, which, as in the former relapse, was administered in the most simple state; and the cough has given way, as it did in that relapse, in a gratifying manner, under the use of this medicine. The Patient is not, it is true, even yet so completely free from cough as I could wish; and I readily acknowledge that any remnant of cough, under all the circumstances of her Case, is an object of suspicion: but the cough is incomparably less than it was when the *uva ursi* was resumed, and her general health is much better.

Case VI. has terminated very favourably. The Patient was roused by the representations which were made to her, and, from the 3rd of September†, she took her medicine with punctuality. The

\* See pag. 26.

† See pag. 37.

consequence was a regularly progressive amendment, with the exception of unimportant temporary checks, twice or thrice, from catarrh. From the 28th of October, the date of the last report I have made in the history of the Case, to the 28th of February, the time at which I thought I might fairly cease to take any minutes of it, the average rate of the pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, was 72. On one morning, that of the 30th of November, the pulse was only 64. By the 28th of February, the cough was gone; the breath was good; there was no pain in the chest: she had recovered her natural strength, and her natural plumpness. In short, she was very well. From the 28th of October to the 30th of November, she took eighteen grains of *uva ursi*, twice in the day; from the 30th of November to the 28th of February, twenty: she was then advised to take twenty grains, at bedtime only. She took no other medicine. She had had the advantage of not being obliged to do any thing which was laborious, or which exposed her to the risk

of avoidable colds, during the depth of the winter.

Case VIII. has had an unfavourable termination. The Patient died on the 26th of April. She did not go on amiss till near Christmas. When the severely cold weather set in, about that season, her disorder increased. The cough became more troublesome; she had aguish feels about the middle of the day; she grew hot towards evening; and perspired in the night. The *uva ursi* had been continued; but on the last day of December it was laid aside, the Patient's complaints not being kept under by it: she now began to take half a grain of *digitalis*, twice in the day. The pulse was, at this date, 102. On the 14th of January, there being no mitigation of symptoms, I ordered a pill, consisting of half a grain of *digitalis*, the sixth of a grain of *calomel*, and the sixth of a grain of *opium*, to be taken in the morning, at noon, and at night: on this day, I suspected, for the first time, that I saw pus in the expectoration. By the 20th of January, the pulse

was reduced to 80 ; the cough was less troublesome ; and she thought herself better : she was encouraged to proceed with the pill last-ordered. Towards the latter end of January, she was affected with an unpleasant sickness at stomach ; and she was, on this account, directed to take her pill twice only in the twenty-four hours : but she could not be prevailed upon to continue to take it, from the fear she had of the sickness. By the 4th of February, the cough had become very troublesome again ; the breath was very short ; the hectic chills, heats, and sweats were very considerable, the sweats especially ; the pulse was 96 : I directed ten grains of *uva ursi*, and the third of a grain of *opium*, to be taken thrice in the day. By the 13th of February, the symptoms seemed rather mitigated, excepting that she had continued gradually to lose strength ; the pulse, measured as she lay in bed, was, on this day, and on one or two other days about this time, not more frequent than 74 : she was advised to go on with the last-directed medicines. Not



long afterwards, finding herself weaker, and worse altogether, she proposed to me to lay aside medicine entirely ; and, as I believed that medicine would not be of further use, I could not refuse my assent to her proposal.

My respectable Friend, who is the subject of Case XIV., has been indisposed from the latter end of December ; but I have not had the satisfaction of seeing him, on account of the distance from Oxford, at which he resides. A cough has been a leading evident symptom, under his indisposition. Nevertheless, the intelligent Physician, who has lately attended him, has reason for supposing that some of the contents of the abdomen are still in a disordered state, and suspects they may be more affected than the lungs themselves. From two circumstances, which have been communicated to me, I have derived comfort : the one is, that the rate of his pulse, towards the middle of April, was from 58 to 65 in the morning, and from 78 to 82 in the evening ; the other, that in proportion as the wea-

ther had become milder he had grown better.—Till towards the latter end of April, *uva ursi* was the chief medicine he had taken; *opium* and soft anodyne emulsions had been resorted to, occasionally: at the time just mentioned, it was agreed that a grain of *digitalis* and of *ipe-cacuanha*, and half a grain of *calomel* and of *opium*, should be given at night; the *uva ursi* was to be continued. To the influence of this latter medicine, I think it probable that the desirable rate of the pulse, noticed at the period I have specified, ought, in great measure, to be ascribed.—Wishing, sincerely and ardently, that this Case may have a favourable termination, I conclude this part of my subject; and I proceed to give the histories of the additional Cases, which I have led the Reader to expect.

## CASE I A.

S. G. of Oxford, a married woman, 45 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, consulted me on September 25, 1804. She miscarried about three months before that time; and, very soon after her miscarriage, a cough came upon her. For the two months, immediately previous to her application to me, the cough had been very troublesome, night and day; for some weeks, it had scarcely given her the respite of more than a single hour at a time, during the whole night. She had expectorated but little; what she had expectorated was of a thin consistence, and was brought up with difficulty; from her account, it was simply mucus. For a month, few days had passed in the course of which vomiting had not been induced by the cough, once or more; and the water had been forced away by it, so as to have distressed her greatly: within the same time, her breath had become short. From the beginning of her illness, she had had a pain under her left breast,

and she had been unable to sleep, or lie, on her right side. She had, also, from the beginning of her illness, been a little feverish in the evening; latterly, her skin had been more damp in the night than was usual with her, but she had had no profuse sweating. For a week before I saw her, she had experienced slight chills occasionally; and, two days before, she had experienced one which was rather severe. Knowing the Patient, I was able to judge that she was much reduced in flesh by her complaint. The bowels were regular. The appetite was much impaired. She said her urine was very high-coloured, becoming thick and settling as it grew cool. The tongue was furred. The pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, was 111. She had menstruated once since her miscarriage.

Eight grains of the powder of uva ursi were directed to be taken, thrice in the day.

October 2. Cough somewhat less troublesome, especially during the night. Expectoration smaller in quantity. No vomiting with the cough, from the time she began to take the powders. She had ex-



perienced no chills, the two preceding days ; but had been a little feverish every evening. The skin was, yet, more damp than usual in the night. She had slept better. The tongue was less furred. The countenance less languid. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 96. Menfes appeared on September 26th, the proper periodical time.

To continue the medicine as before.

October 10. Cough still less troublesome. No expectoration. No vomiting with the cough. Breath short. No chills. She had had some feverishness every evening ; but she was satisfied it was becoming less and less. Skin less damp in the night. She could now lie on either side, but could sleep on the left only. Appetite improved. Strength increased. Urine less high-coloured ; forced away yet, not however in the same degree as before. Bowels regular. Tongue more clean. Pulse, between 9 and 10 *a. m.*, 100.

Ten grains of uva ursi to be taken, thrice in the day.

October 17. In most respects, she was

nearly the same. She said she was sensibly stronger. Urine now not forced away by the cough ; it was of the natural colour. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 91.

The dose of uva ursi was increased to fifteen grains, but to be taken twice only in the day.

October 23. Cough better ; as a proof of which she mentioned that she had coughed twice only, during the preceding night. No vomiting. Breath less short. No pain in the side. No chills. Evening feverishness scarcely sensible. Strength improving. Urine pale ; retained without difficulty. Tongue moderately clean. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 98.

Eighteen grains of uva ursi to be taken, twice in the day.

October 30. She was nearly as on October 23rd. But she said she was conscious that her breath and strength were rather improved, since that date. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 104. Menfes had not appeared at the proper period.

Dose of uva ursi increased to twenty grains.

November 7. The cough had become less, since the last report ; it was now al-

most confined to the time of rising in the morning. No expectoration. The cough neither brought on vomiting, nor forced away the urine. No pain in the side. Neither chills, nor feverishness. Sleep good; but she could not sleep much on the right side. Appetite good. She had gained flesh, as well as strength. Tongue moderately clean. Pulse, between 9 and 10 *a. m.*, 98; very small.

Dose of uva ursi increased to twenty-three grains.

November 14. She was rather improved, in the most material respects. No menstruation. She had continued to gain flesh. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 98.

To proceed as on November 7th.

November 28. Cough almost entirely gone. Her breath was better; and she had gained strength. She had, moreover, continued to gain flesh. Pulse, at 9 *a. m.*, 96.

Twenty-five grains of uva ursi were directed, twice in the day.

December 11. Cough as trifling as on November 28th. Altogether, she was so

well, that it was not thought necessary she should call on me any longer. Pulse 100; at 10 *a. m.* She had not menstruated; but she did not suspect herself to be pregnant.

Twenty-five grains of *uva ursi* were directed to be taken, at bed-time, for some weeks.

April 10. 1805. She had passed through the winter, well. Had had very little cough. Her appetite had been good; and she had gained strength. She had slept well; but she still found she could not sleep on the right side, as she used formerly. Menfes appeared in the beginning of March, and again, at the proper period, in the beginning of the present month. Pulse, at 2 *p. m.*, 96.—She took her powder, at bed-time, to the end of February.

#### CASE II.A.

T. A. of Oxford, a married man, 26 years of age, called upon me for advice on December 10, 1804. He was a Pressman at the CLARENDON Printing-House; and it accidentally occurred that a sheet of



my Publication caught his eye, and, from the nature of the subject, attracted his attention, in its way through the press. The sheet was the one in which Case IX. was contained : which Case appearing to him, in all leading points, very similar to his own, he became desirous of submitting his complaints to me ; hoping I might direct the same medicine as had been employed on that occasion.

He had had a cough, eleven weeks. The cough had troubled him by day, chiefly ; but it had troubled him a little by night, also. It had been attended with considerable expectoration. From the commencement of the cough, he had felt an uneasiness on the right side of the chest, which had obliged him to lie on his left side ; he could not go to sleep, when lying either on his right side or on his back. His breath, at the time he called upon me, was become much shorter than usual, and it was hurried on the least exertion. For the preceding three weeks, he had had night sweats, to such degree as to make his shirt wet : for the

preceding fortnight, he had experienced chills in the day time. From the time at which the sweats had come upon him, his sleep had been quite disturbed. He had lost flesh considerably, and was grown far weaker than common. His appetite had not failed him; but he had experienced a great, and troublesome flatulence in the stomach, which sometimes incommoded him much, whilst he was eating. The urine was high-coloured; thick towards the bottom, after standing. His tongue was moderately clean. Pulse, at 9 *a. m.*, 98.

He had a cough, for some length of time, the preceding winter; unaccompanied, however, with pain in the chest, night sweats, or loss of flesh.

I ordered eight grains of uva ursi to be taken, in warm milk, thrice in the day.

December 15. Cough rather better. A pretty free expectoration with it; the expectoration mucous. Breath equally short. A little more pain about the right side of the chest. Less sense of chilliness. Perspirations not quite so great. Pulse 98,

between 9 and 10 *a. m.* Tongue moderately clean. Bowels rather confined.

He was directed to take fifteen grains of rhubarb, and two of calomel, on the following morning; the uva ursi was continued thrice in the day, in doses of ten grains each.

December 20. Cough a little improved since the 15th. Expectoration smaller in quantity. Breath not quite so short. Less pain about the chest. Perspirations diminished. No chills. Pulse, at 9 *a. m.*, 88. Tongue clean. Bowels rather confined, still.

Twelve grains of uva ursi were directed, thrice in the day; and a pill, consisting of four grains of the compound extract of colocynthida, every night.

December 26. Cough somewhat better. Expectoration diminished. Breath as on the 20th. Pain in the chest less; he was now able to lie on the right side. The perspirations had been considerable, one or two nights. No chills. Strength improved: he remarked, that, from the gradual manner in which his strength had been de-

clining when he first applied to me, he had reckoned upon being under the necessity of giving up work, entirely, about this time ; but that, now, he began to find work less fatiguing. He slept much better. Flatulence in the stomach abated. Urine less high-coloured. Pulse 85, between 9 and 10 *a. m.* Tongue clean. The bowels having been rather open, he had not taken the pill regularly.

To take fifteen grains of *uva ursi*, thrice in the day ; the compound extract of *coloquintida* occasionally.

January 7, 1805. The cough had grown gradually better till about January 3rd, when it was increased by long and imprudent exposure to the weather. It was now more troublesome than at the date of the last report. Expectoration small. The breath, notwithstanding, was improved. No pain in the chest. He could sleep on either side ; and he obtained twice as much sleep, as when I first saw him. No perspirations. No chills. Strength improving. Less flatulence in



the stomach. Bowels regular, without the pill. Urine light-coloured. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 90. Tongue clean.

To take seventeen grains of uva ursi, thrice in the day.

January 19. Cough much mitigated since January 7th; it was, in fact, scarcely to be called troublesome, excepting in the evening just before bed-time. But little expectoration. Breath better. No pain in the chest. Ability of sleeping on either side. Sleep good. No perspirations. Appetite good. Less flatulence in the stomach. Bowels regular. Urine pale. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 83. Tongue clean.

No alteration in the medicine.

January 31. Cough still somewhat troublesome in the evening; in the course of the former part of the day, it was hardly deserving of notice. In other respects, the Patient was going on in a satisfactory manner. He had evidently gained flesh. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 82.

The dose of uva ursi was increased to twenty grains.

February 24. He suffered from catarrh,

for a fortnight, in the beginning of this month: during this time, the cough was very troublesome, and the expectoration very considerable. He had taken the twenty grains of *uva urfi* twice, only, in the day, from the commencement of the catarrh. Symptoms, connected with the catarrh, now almost gone. Cough nearly as on January 31st. Other symptoms about the same as at that date. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 78. The last two days, he had had an almost constant headach, an ailment from which he had been very free, in general.

He was ordered twenty grains of *uva urfi*, at bedtime only.

March 3. Less cough than on February 24th. Headach better. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 82.

Twenty grains of *uva urfi* to be taken, twice in the day.

March 24. Cough now but little troublesome to him; he observed that his cough was changed, and become a single cough, with which some phlegm was expectorated; that, every now and then,

the phlegm was brought up simply by hawking: the cough had not lately come on in an evening fit. Breath improved. No pain about the chest. No chills. No perspirations. Sleep good. Strength increased. Urine pale. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 76. Tongue clean. No headach.

*Uva ursi* continued as on March 3d.

April 28. Cough very little; so little, that he said he should not have taken notice of it, had he not been ill; no morning or evening fit of coughing. Expectoration small; brought up quite easily. Breath nearly as good as ever. No pain about the chest; within the last week or two, he had occasionally felt a pain under the ensiform cartilage, which had regularly gone off with a discharge of wind upwards. He could sleep on either side. Had no chills or heats. Sleep very good. Strength nearly as great as ever. No headach. He thought himself as fleshy as he was before his illness. Water of the natural colour. Bowels regular. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 73. Tongue clean.—From

April 14th, he had taken his powder at bed-time only.

CASE IIIA.

A Gentleman of Family, a member of this University, 23 years of age, of a fair complexion, his hair sandy, and his make delicate, requested my assistance on February 25, 1805. He had had a cough throughout the winter. This, indeed, considered simply, was no more than he had had for several winters past: but he was induced to apply to me, on account of an unusual increase of the cough, for the four weeks immediately preceding the time at which my assistance was requested. He had, during that time, in addition to the common recurrence of the cough, experienced, in particular, a severe fit of coughing when he first lay down in bed, and again when he rose in the morning: sometimes he had perspired too much in the night: within the preceding week, he had been chilly in the day-time. The cough, at the time I was



called in, was rather dry ; what he did expectorate was mucous. His appetite had become worse, than it usually was under his winter-cough. He had a languid aspect ; and he was unequal to ordinary exertions. The spirits were low. The bowels were irritable, and too open. The urine was high-coloured, depositing a thick sediment. The tongue was covered with a white fur. Pulse 84.

Some near Relations of this Gentleman had been carried off by Phthisis.

During the first week after he had put himself under my care, he took seven grains of *uva ursi*, thrice in the day : at the expiration of this week, his pulse, measured under the same circumstances as at first, was 80 ; and there was a sensible, though small, improvement in the other symptoms. The dose of the medicine was now increased to nine grains.— At the expiration of ten days more, the average rate of the pulse had been 77 ; the cough was mitigated ; the bowels were less open ; the appetite was improved ; the urine was not so high-

coloured; the tongue was more clean: there were, at this time, no chills, nor any tendency to perspiration. During the latter half of this period, ten grains of *uva ursi* had been taken, thrice in the day, and now twelve were directed.—At the end of a fortnight more, a very considerable progress had been made in amendment. The average rate of the pulse had been 70; the cough gave but little trouble, and did not shew itself, at all, in an evening and morning fit, as before; the bowels were moderately regular, still however their tendency was towards laxity; the appetite had become gradually better. Nearly at this period, the cough was increased by catarrh, which commenced with the ordinary symptoms of sneezing and discharge from the nose: but, as the catarrh was not accompanied with any inflammatory symptoms of consequence, the *uva ursi* was continued in the dose of twelve grains, thrice in the day, as before.—When this medicine had been continued an additional three weeks, *i. e.* when it had been

taken about seven weeks in the whole, there was a most essential amendment in all the leading symptoms. The average rate of the pulse had been 68 ; the catarrhal symptoms soon ceased, and, afterwards, the cough had scarcely attracted the notice even of the Patient himself ; the sleep had been sound and refreshing ; the appetite very good ; in particular, there had been a keenness of appetite for breakfast, which the Patient had not experienced at any time during the preceding twelvemonth ; the bowels had acted altogether properly, there having been about one motion, of a healthy firmness, every twenty-four hours ; the urine had been of a natural colour ; the tongue, which constitutionally was rather white at all times, had become comparatively clean ; the countenance had been much more clear and animated : taking the natural delicacy of this Gentleman's constitution into the account, there had, in fact, been no symptom of disorder.—He was now leaving Oxford for a time : I advised him to continue to take his medi-

cine, twice in the day, in the dose of fourteen grains.

CASE. IV A.

A. A. a Maid-Servant in Oxford, 26 years of age, fair, florid, naturally plump, came to me for advice on March 5, 1805, by the desire of her Mistress, who had begun to be seriously apprehensive concerning her. The Servant had had a cough, seven months. It had been chiefly troublesome by day; but, from the time it first came upon her, it had troubled her by night also, occasionally. At its commencement, it was a dry cough; for the preceding two months, it had been accompanied with expectoration; and, for the preceding week, the expectoration had been sometimes streaked with blood. For five months, the cough had produced vomiting, at times; for some weeks, it had produced this effect, almost every day, and had also forced away the urine. The breath had been short, from the date of the cough, and was growing more and more short. At the time the Patient came



to me, she complained of a pain under the left breast, extending towards the left shoulder; this pain, however, was only of three days standing. She had been feverish in the night for two months, but had had no night-sweats; for a month, she had experienced chills in the daytime, generally towards the evening, sometimes in the morning; and, within the same space of time, she had had frequent bleedings at the nose. She had lost flesh considerably. The appetite was very indifferent. The tongue was white. Pulse 104, at 10 *a. m.* She menstruated regularly. With respect to the stools, there was nothing amiss. The urine was very high-coloured, when first made; when grown cool, it had a thick sediment.

Seven grains of uva ursi were directed, thrice in the day.

March 10. Vomiting was not so frequently induced by the cough. In other respects, she was not sensible of amendment. Pulse 92, at half past 9 *a. m.*

Dose of uva ursi increased to eight grains.

March 14. Cough rather better. Vo-

miting less frequent. Countenance not so languid. She became an Out-Patient of the Radcliffe Infirmary. The rate of her pulse I did not make a minute of, having no opportunity of measuring it whilst she was sitting quiet. She now, according to a previous arrangement, went into the country, as her Friends lived at a convenient distance from Oxford.

Uva ursi increased to ten grains.

March 30. Cough much better; seldom came on in the night, now. Expectoration diminished; not streaked with blood of late; mucous. No vomiting with the cough; urine still forced away by it, in a small degree. Breath better. No pain in the chest. No chills in the day, for some days. Scarcely any heat in the night. Tongue white yet. Pulse 100, at noon; measured soon after a walk. Urine of a much lighter colour. It was seven weeks since menstruation had taken place.

Twelve grains of uva ursi were directed, thrice in the day.

April 13. Cough improved since the last report; she said it was hardly to be

called troublesome, either by night or day. No expectoration. Vomiting not at all induced by the cough; the urine had not been forced away by it, within the last week. Breath improving. No pain in the chest. No chills, nor fever. No bleeding at the nose. Sleep pretty good. Appetite much better. She had gained flesh and strength. Bowels regular. Urine of a natural colour. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 84. Tongue more clean. Menfes appeared on the 8th; rather more than four weeks after the proper period.

Medicine continued as before.

April 27. Cough becoming less and less. No expectoration. Breath better; still, however, more short than when she was in perfect health. No pain in the chest. No chills, nor fever. Sleep sound. Appetite very good; no vomiting. Bowels regular. Urine of the natural colour; never forced away. A further increase in flesh and strength; flesh more firm to the touch. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 86. Tongue grown cleaner.

Medicine as before.

May 12. The cough had grown gradually better, and had ceased to be troublesome; she now never coughed at all during the night. No expectoration. Breath improved; but not yet so good as before her illness. No pain about the chest. No chills, nor fever. Sleep sound. Appetite good. Tongue moderately clean. Bowels regular. Menfes appeared this morning, rather later than the proper period; at the proper period, she had a bleeding at the nose.—She had returned to her service.

Fourteen grains of uva ursi were directed, thrice in the day.

#### CASE V<sub>A</sub>.

M. C. of Oxford, a Widow, 45 years of age, consulted me concerning a distressing cough, on September 27, 1804. The cough had been, more or less, upon her for three years; but she had suffered more particularly from it, the preceding nine months. It had troubled her in the night as well as in the day, from the beginning. She had constantly expec-



torated with it: from the early part of the last winter, the expectoration had frequently been bloody; almost invariably so, within three or four days of the time of the appearance of the menses. For a considerable time, the cough had produced vomiting occasionally; latterly, it had produced this effect every day, and several times in the day. The urine had, for many months, been forced away by the cough, to a degree which incommoded her very much. For two years, she had been more chilly than usual; for some months, she had felt chilly almost every day, whilst she was up; cold for some time after she was in bed, then too hot; the heat frequently went off with a perspiration, which, however, had not been profuse. She had menstruated regularly; discharge small. At the time she consulted me, the breath was short; there was a little pain in the left side. The appetite was very indifferent. The strength was much impaired. She slept very badly. She was thin; but she said she was naturally so, and she did not look

upon herself as much reduced, in flesh, by her illness. The bowels were regular. Urine high-coloured, growing turbid and depositing a thick sediment as it cooled. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 109. The tongue was moderately clean.

I prescribed eight grains of *uva. urfi*, thrice in the day.

October. In the course of this month, the cough grew less troublesome. The expectoration was purulent, *i. e.* there was some pus in it; the mucous part prevailed, as it generally does, under purulent expectoration from a consumptive cause; bloody tints were, now and then, to be seen in the expectoration. After the powders had been taken about a week, the cough produced vomiting much more rarely. The breath continued nearly the same; there was a noise in the trachea in respiration; not the wheezing noise of asthma, but the crackling noise often observable in the ulcerated stage of Consumption. She made but little complaint of the pain in the side. The chilly feels by day, and the coldness for some time

after she was in bed, were less perceptible. She experienced less heat in the course of the night; and she had more sleep. The appetite improved. The urine was not so high-coloured. Average rate of the pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 101.

The uva ursi had been gradually increased; she now took 34 grains in the twenty-four hours.

November. In the course of this month, the cough grew less troublesome still. It seldom produced vomiting: and it forced away the urine in a much smaller degree. The expectoration was less in quantity, and not so frequently tinged with blood; but it was purulent. The breath became better. There was scarcely any sensation of chilliness in the day-time, or of coldness when she first lay down in bed. No fever in the night. She slept better. The appetite mended. The strength increased. The urine assumed the natural colour, and did not deposit any thick sediment. The average rate of the pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, was 89.

The uva ursi had been gradually increased; she now took 44 grains in the twenty-four hours.

December. In this month, she did not seem to grow either better or worse. She caught a cold in the early part of it, which threw her back a little, for a week; afterwards, she recovered the ground she thus had lost. The very severe weather we had, in the latter part of this month, was strongly felt by her. Average rate of the pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 88.

The *uva ursi* had been increased; she now took 48 grains in the twenty-four hours.

January. In this month, the cough was rather better than in the last; but, in the beginning of it, the breath was worse: a blister was then applied to the sternon, and a discharge was afterwards kept up by the *savin-ointment*; by these means, the breath appeared to be relieved. The expectoration was of the same quality as before. She had, repeatedly, chilly feelings in the day-time; but no fever in the night. Sleep moderately good; a little interrupted by the smarting of the blistered part. The appetite was good; there was scarcely any vomiting from the cough. The bowels were regular. The



urine was of a natural colour. The tongue clean. Average rate of the pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 95.—She described herself as being much affected by the sharpness of the weather.

The *uva ursi* had been continued, in the quantity mentioned in the report for December.

February. There was some amendment in the cough, in this month. The expectoration was smaller in quantity ; quality the same. The breath became rather better. She had but few chilly sensations in the day-time, and no fever in the night. She slept moderately well. Her strength increased. Her appetite continued sufficiently good. Pulse, on the average, at 10 *a. m.*, 91.

The *uva ursi* had been increased a little ; she now took 50 grains in the twenty-four hours : the blistered part had been kept open by the savin-ointment.

March. There was some further amendment in the cough, this month, but the amendment was not great. She told me, she was persuaded she had gained flesh, in some degree. The average rate of the

pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, was 86. In other respects, she was nearly the same.

The blistered part was suffered to heal, about the middle of the month : the medicine had been continued, in the quantity mentioned in the report for February.

April. In this month, she suffered from catarrh ; the catarrh appeared in the second week of it, and lasted a fortnight, during which time the cough was aggravated ; it brought on vomiting, almost every day ; and it forced away the urine, much to her inconvenience : but it was not accompanied with any feverish symptoms, worthy of notice.—Before the catarrh appeared, and after it went off, the cough was quite as well as in March ; it did not produce vomiting ; now and then, it did force away the urine, but not so as to make the Patient uncomfortable. The breath seemed rather improving ; it was, however, short under exertion ; and still there was the crackling in respiration, noted in the report for October. The expectoration was purulent ; there were not any tints, from blood, in it, neither had

there been, the two preceding months; the quantity kept pace with the state of the cough. There was no pain about the chest. No chilliness, nor febrile heat. The appetite was moderately good. She slept pretty well. She thought herself rather improving in strength; and, as a proof that she had, in the whole, gained strength materially, she mentioned that she could now do nearly as much work as one woman ought to do, but that, when she first applied to me, she could scarcely do any at all. The urine was of a healthy colour. The bowels were regular. She menstruated at the proper period; throughout her illness, she had been regular in this respect. Tongue clean. Average rate of the pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 77.

The uva ursi had been continued, in the quantity of 50 grains in the twenty-four hours.—She was advised to continue it still, in the same quantity.

#### CASE VI.

A respectable Inhabitant of Oxford requested me to call on her Son, on Decem-

ber 10, 1804. He was 19 years of age ; he had resided some years in London, where he was serving an apprenticeship ; and, in pursuance of good medical advice, had been brought down to this, his native place, on account of a bad cough, about a month before I was applied to. For the first fortnight, he appeared benefited by the change of air ; it was thought that he then took cold ; for the fortnight preceding my visit, he had been as bad as ever. I found that the cough had been upon him eight months ; and that it had, from the first, been troublesome, more or less, both day and night. He had, throughout, expectorated with the cough, and had observed that the expectoration was, not unfrequently, streaked with blood. For five weeks, he had grown warm towards the evening, and had sweated very considerably towards the morning. For some days, it had been remarked that his feet and ankles were swollen, after he had been up a few hours. Latterly, his stools had been always loose, preceded by, and attended with, some griping ; but he had,



usually, not had above one in the course of the day. At the time I was called in, the cough was frequent. The respiration, the state of the other symptoms considered, was tolerably free. The expectoration was purulent; but I have good ground for believing that it had not been so, more than a fortnight. The feet and ankles were swollen, and they pitted. The urine was high-coloured, becoming turbid and depositing a thick sediment as it grew cool. The pulse, at 3 *p. m.*, was 116. The skin was warm. The tongue furred. The appetite was indifferent, and it had been indifferent, some time.

Eight grains of *uva ursi*, forty drops of camphorated tincture of opium, and an ounce and half of almond emulsion were ordered, thrice in the day.

December 14. Pulse 98, at 11 *a. m.* The state of the expectoration, and of the other symptoms, as before.

*Uva ursi* increased to ten grains; no alteration in other respects.

December 18. Cough less troublesome. Expectoration diminished. Breath rather

better. Night sweats more moderate. Appetite improved. Stools more consistent; not attended with so much griping. Tongue more clean. Urine less high-coloured. Pulse, at 2 *p. m.*, 96.

*Uva ursi* increased to twelve grains; other ingredients continued as before.

December 21. Cough better. Expectoration smaller in quantity; purulent. Breath improved. Scarcely any sweats, the two preceding nights. Appetite better. Bowels regular. Urine almost of a healthy colour. Tongue more clean. Pulse, at 2 *p. m.*, 90.

*Uva ursi* increased to fourteen grains; other ingredients as before.

December 27. Cough better since the last report; no cough at all, now, in bed. Scarcely any expectoration. Breath improved. No feverishness, nor sweats. Sleep refreshing. He had gained strength. The swelling of the feet was hardly apparent, even in the evening. Pulse, at 6 *p. m.*, 92. Tongue more clean.

*Uva ursi* increased to fifteen grains; no other alteration.

January 5. The Patient was improved in all respects. Tongue clean. Pulse, at 11 *a. m.*, 82.

Fifteen grains of uva ursi were directed to be taken, thrice in the day, in warm milk.

January 14. The cough now almost entirely confined to one hour, which was from 7 to 8 in the evening. No expectoration. Breath good. No feverishness, nor sweats. Sleep good. He had gained both flesh and strength. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 92, after a walk to my house. No swelling of the feet. Appetite good. Bowels regular. Tongue clean.

Uva ursi increased to sixteen grains.

January 27. Still a little cough in the evening; but less than at the date of the last report. An improvement in other respects; in particular, it was evident that he had gained flesh considerably. The pulse, at 11 *a. m.*, was 78; he had been sitting quiet. The urine had become pale.

Twenty grains of uva ursi were directed, twice in the day.

February 10. Since the last report, the

cough had been gradually giving way ; but, even now, there was a slight recurrence of it, every evening. He had gone on well in other respects ; had continued to gain flesh. Pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, 90 ; he was rather warm from walking.

To proceed as on January 27th.

March 10. Nearly from the date of the last report he had been troubled with catarrh, as evinced by defluxion from the nose &c. ; the cough had been much increased. The expectoration had been considerable ; it was mucous, without any admixture of pus ; once or twice, it had been streaked with blood. There had been no fever, nor any falling off as to appetite, strength and spirits, till within a few days of this date ; when, on a clear renewal of the catarrh, he was affected with chills in the day-time, and was too hot in the night. The discharge from the head was, now, copious. The tongue was white. The pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, was 84, after a walk.

The *uva ursi* had been continued to the present date. He was now directed to take two



grains of antimonial powder, and a quarter of a grain of calomel, at four in the afternoon; also, twelve grains of nitre, with one of camphor, at eleven in the morning, and at bed-time.

March 17. Cough much better. Scarcely any expectoration. Very little sense of chilliness. No heat in the night. Pulse, at 9 *a. m.*, 76. Tongue clean.

Fifteen grains of uva ursi were directed, twice in the day.

April 7. Very little cough. No chilliness, nor feverishness. Breath good. He was nearly as strong, and as active, as he ever had been; and he appeared to be in a confirmed state of recovery. The pulse, at 10 *a. m.*, was 82, after a walk. It was thought he might now return to his situation in London.

He was advised to take fifteen grains of uva ursi every night, at bed-time, for some weeks.

May 12. The Mother informed me that she had very lately heard from her Son, and that he had continued well.

---

*Observations on the above Cases.*

IN Case 1A., it may appear somewhat remarkable, that the alteration for the better, in the symptoms more especially connected with the state of the lungs, was not accompanied with a proportionate alteration in the state of the pulse. Why it was not, I cannot take upon myself to explain precisely. The Patient's pulse might, naturally, have been quick; for, even in adults, we do sometimes find the standard rate of the pulse upwards of 90, particularly in women. Or, the little bodily exertions, which the Patient was obliged to make, before she called upon me in a morning, might have influenced the circulation: for although she was a person in decent circumstances, yet she was not in circumstances enabling her to keep a Maid-Servant; and whenever I asked her, whether she had been employing herself in household work before she left

home, she always answered in the affirmative.—In another symptom, moreover, the inability of sleeping on the right side, there was not a proportionate alteration for the better.—When, however, the rest of the symptoms are so favourable, I am unwilling to suppose, that the rate of the pulse, and the inability of sleeping on the right side so well as formerly, are, alone, sufficient to indicate, that there is a serious remnant of mischief in the lungs. But I allow that they are sufficient to afford a reason, why, as far as there is opportunity, this Case ought still to be watched.

In Case II A., the progress in amendment, as implied by all the material symptoms, was so gradual and steady, excepting under interruptions from catarrh, that I entertain strong hopes of confirmed recovery. If this desirable event do take place, I shall experience the higher gratification, because the Case excited in me a particular degree of interest, from the singular circumstance which brought the subject of it under my care.

I have, in other Cases, (I do not allude to those contained in the former part of this Publication) had occasion for remarking flatulence of stomach, as a troublesome symptom in Phthisis.—In the report, made on the 24th of February, notice is taken of headach; I suspected it might have been occasioned by the *uva ursi*, and, on that account, the Patient was ordered to take his powder but once in the day \*.—The urine in this Patient became paler, for a time, than it had usually been when he was in full health †.

On Case IIIA., I wish to be understood as expressing myself with prudent reserve, with regard to the permanence of the freedom from pectoral complaints. Considering the very delicate constitution of the Gentleman who is the subject of it, as well as his former experience, I ought to suppose that the cough will probably return, with the return of winter, if the winter be passed in this climate. It may

\* See pag. 223.

† See pag. 226, 227.



threaten, as it did towards the end of last winter, to be something more serious than a mere winter-cough; and the Patient will be fortunate, if, in *uva ursi*, he have a remedy, which will, again and again, put a stop to such threats, should the occasions arise. From the evident service of which this medicine was to him, on the present occasion, I should certainly be disposed to omen well, with regard to its employment in his instance, on similar occasions, in future.

How much, in Case IV<sub>A</sub>., the Patient was assisted by rest and change of air, of which she had the advantage soon after she began to take the *uva ursi*, I am not able nicely to calculate. I conceived that the labour of her service, although made, by her Mistress, as light as the situation permitted, was positively disadvantageous to one struggling, as she was, against a formidable disease. I must therefore think that she derived a negative advantage from rest, and she probably derived a positive advantage from change of air. But I am

persuaded that the benefit, which she derived from change of air, was very subordinate to that she derived from the medicine; in fact, the medicine appeared to have given an earnest of its salutary efficacy, in the alteration which was visible, before she went from her service.

Case VA. is, I fear, of doubtful event, particularly as the quality of the expectoration remains unchanged; it being still purulent, as manifestly as ever. But, under any event, the Patient will, I presume, be thought to have derived no ordinary benefit, from the plan she has followed. Any one, capable of estimating her situation, who had seen her in the month of September, would, in my judgment, scarcely have imagined she could have been so well as she is, after the winter; even if we had reckoned upon a winter less ungenial and severe, than the one we have had. From the state of her pulse, some expectation of ultimate recovery ought, perhaps, to be entertained. I should be more ready to foster this agree-

able expectation, if she could divest herself of domestic cares and labour, and direct her chief attention to her health : but this advantage her situation in life denies her. She is obliged to work, for a livelihood, as a Laundress. The nature of her employment is, I am apprehensive, likely to operate as a great check upon her advances in recovery ; especially as I think that, in all probability, it even laid the foundation of her disorder.

Case VI<sup>A</sup>., considered as a Case of purulent Phthisis, was, in one material respect, favourable to the operation of remedies. I allude to the date of the commencement of purulent expectoration ; concerning which I have stated, that I had good ground for believing it ought not to be considered as more early, than a fortnight previous to my first visit. I rest my belief, regarding this point, on the authority of Mr. STONE, the professional Gentleman who had attended the Patient, in Oxford, before I was called in ; a Gentleman of very competent judgment, and

whose account, in other particulars relating to the Patient, I found so correct, as to leave no room for suspicion that it was incorrect in this. He informed me that the expectoration was mucous, till the Patient grew worse, from cold as was imagined, about a fortnight before my attendance was desired; and that, from this time, it had been purulent.

But, if the recent date of the purulent expectoration was a favourable circumstance in this Case, considered as a Case of purulent Phthisis, the encouragement, derived from this circumstance, was more than counterbalanced by the swelling of the feet and ankles. This swelling, like the purulent expectoration, was, in itself, a formidable symptom. Undoubtedly, it was attended with smaller waste of the strength, and of other general resources of the constitution, than such symptom is commonly attended with; yet, under all alleviating circumstances, the symptom was still a formidable one. Under the combined symptoms and circum-



stances, my expectations of affording more than palliative relief were not sanguine; and I did not, by any means, flatter myself, that the termination would be so completely desirable as it proved.

It is deserving of notice, that, in this Case and in each of the five preceding, the urine was high-coloured whilst warm, and deposited a thick sediment as it grew cool, when the *uva ursi* was first given; and that, under the employment of this medicine, it became, by degrees, either of the natural colour, or of a colour still lighter \*. High-coloured and thick urine being one of the characteristic marks of hectic †, it should seem that a change in the urine, from this morbid to a natural appearance, so repeatedly, in the hectic of Phthisis, does, of itself, furnish a recommendation to the employment of a me-

\* See pagg. 226, 227.

† See CULLEN'S First Lines, DCCCLX. But is not the sediment of the urine, in hectic fever, of a dirty white, or of a dirty white with a pink cast, rather than, as Dr. CULLEN describes it, of a red colour?

dicine, in Cafes of this kind, by the powers of which the above change has been wrought.

---

When I confider the Cafes, the hiftories of which are given in this Appendix, in a collective view, they ftroingly tend to confirm me in my former opinions, concerning the efficacy of *uva urfi* in Pulmonary Confumption. Whilft I was watching thefe Cafes, I certainly endeavoured to watch myfelf alfo ; to be as impartially accurate, in diftinguifhing fymptoms and their changes, as a Phyfician lefs interefted in the fubject would have been ; and thus, if poffible, to fteer clear of that felf-deception, to which thofe, who are willing to believe they have made a difcovery of fome importance, are peculiarly prone. I fhall be forry if I have fuffered myfelf to be mifled by my own zeal ; to aim at misleading others, has

been, assuredly, most remote from my thoughts. But I shall not indulge in observations of this nature: after all, they would avail, and they ought to avail, but little, as to the decision on the merits of the question, which I have brought forward. The Profession would disregard them, in considering, both whether the Cases which I have given bear me out in the conclusions which I have drawn, and whether, in the hands of Practitioners in general, *uva ursi* is likely to produce those salutary effects, in consumptive and other disorders, that it appeared to produce in mine. To the Profession, then, I commit myself, making no more protestations; feeling entitled, however, to hope thus much, that if my sentiments have been advanced without arrogance, they will be canvassed without acrimony.

Upon principles of moral duty, as well as of common fairness, it may be expected of those, who make trial of *uva ursi*, that they pay attention to its quality. To some this remark may appear unnecessary or dictatorial: but I think that I ought

not to omit it, because, to speak the truth, I have never seen a good specimen of this drug, in powder, which was not prepared in the manner I have described ; and because, moreover, I have reason for supposing that the powder is not, in general, prepared in that manner. For, to speak the whole truth, although some of the specimens of it, which I have seen, have come from distant shops of no small repute, I have never seen a good specimen, which was not prepared in this place or neighbourhood. Yet, far be it from me to wish to convey an insinuation, that those, who are desirous of having the powder of *uva ursi* of a quality to be relied on, must procure it from Oxford : since, with attention to the simple directions which have been given, the powder may certainly be prepared, as properly to the full, in any other place.

Thus, at length, I bring this Publication of mine to a determined conclusion. Whatever may be its fate in the world,



I put a finishing hand to it with willingness; with the greater willingness, on account of the unexpected delays, which have occurred, since I gave notice that it would shortly make its appearance.

FINIS.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
JAN 10 1964



